TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.

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PALMER'S TRIAL.
FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

THE RUSH FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURT.
DURING many weeks past, public attention to this extraordinary case had been kept alive by daily paragraphs in the papers—now describing Palmer's health—now publishing reports on his pecuniary affairs—now giving details of the estensive preparations being made for the trial. The demand for tekets swelled with every paragraph. It was whispered abroad that fabuloss prices had been given for places—till, to the honour of the Old Bailey doorkeepers, and the dismay of the moneyed classes, it was announced that money would not be a passport to the court. This announcement set all people connected, even in the most distant manner, with sheriff, or undersheriff, barrister, or barrister's clerk, fairly to work, to beg for tickets; so that the limited space of the court was soon promised.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the avenues to the court were througed by persons having tickets of admittance. At every door might be seen a crowd of damp umbrellas. At the entrance to the Press Yard, there was group of well-known legal faces, among which that of Parry was conspicuous. As a cab drove up, and deposited a barrister without a ticket, but with confidence in the power of his wig and gown, he was greeted with "There's a fool come down in his wig and gown, he was greeted with "There's a fool come down in his wig and gown, and thinks he'll get in so." It was, however, soon clear to this confident gentleman, as to many others, no doubt, that nobody unprovided with a ticket had the remotest chance of gaining admittance. The conversation grew animated among the barristers with tickets. One only wanted to hear Cockburn's speech, and had left his clerk at the Exchequer to call him when his case came on. Another knew that Lord Derby was coming down. A third suggested that his Lordship had probably had many a bet with the prisoner. Then the conversation was jerked off to two collins; whereupon a most facetious gentleman observed, that Pamer would prob

tickets, of course, and their bearers were turned, hot and angry, away. Amid the crowd appeared a juryman, carrying a carpet-bag, and evidently prepared very carefully for his task. As the confused mass of visitors whirled up the staircase, they were hailed by officials calling upon them to open their tickets. The scene reminded one of the Victoria gallery, rather than of a solemn trial involving life or death. At last the court was reached.

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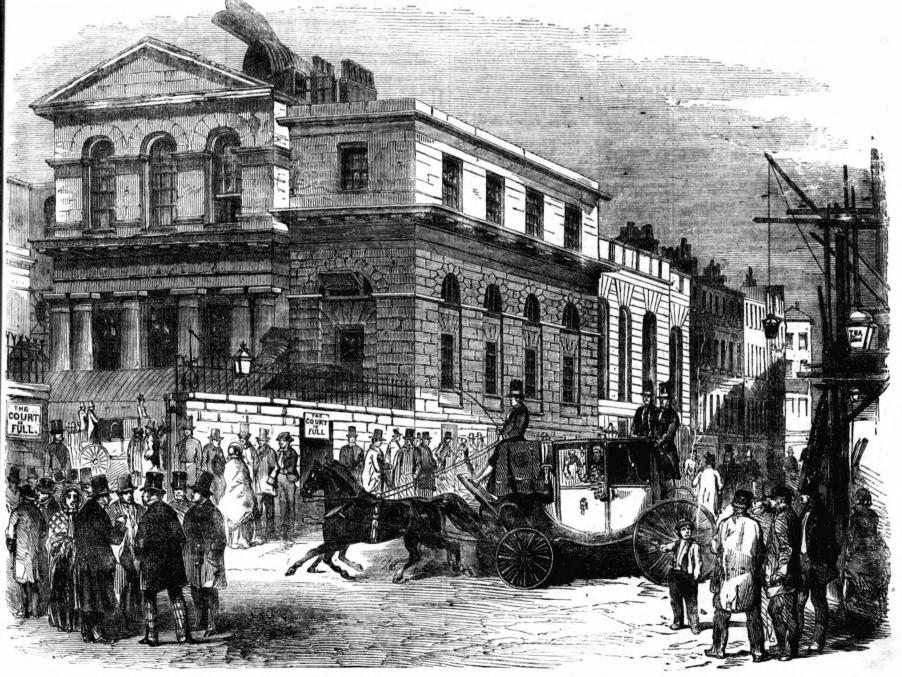
INSIDE THE COURT—SOME OF THE NOTABILITIES.

There were few people there; even the galleries were not full. The court was disposed as on ordinary occasions, save that the round table had been replaced by rows of benches, covered with red cloth, and sprinkled with pads of blotting-paper and new pens. Behind these benches, barristers who had come as a matter of curiosity, were lounging, some gowned, and others in ordinary dress. The morning papers were, as usual, in request. The only persons yet at work were the reporters, in their box at the back of the court. They were already filling their long note books with introductory sketches, to be sent in time for the evening papers. The only official on the bench was one of the under-sheriffs, dressed in black, with a white frill and kerchief, and attracting one's attention continually by the flashes of light reflected from the bright steel of his sword-belt. Presently there was a stir, as Alderman Humphreys, in his purple-silk gown, joined the under-sheriff. Then the ordinary of Newgate appeared, in his black gown. All the time the laughing and joking of the barristers reminded visitors, unaccustomed to the atmosphere of a criminal court, of the business-like view taken of the affair by the majority of persons present. Asthegalleries fill, whispers send about the names of celebrated men. We are reminded that there sits Earl Grey next to Alderman Carden, reading the newspaper. Then the plump proportions of Alderman Wire attract general attention. The conversation in the gallery grows animated. Some young ladies make their appearance, displaying bonnets upon their backs, to attract the criticism of the more sentimental men. One visitor conceives that he adds to his importance as a member of the community, by displaying his acquaintance with Serjeant Shee's clerk.

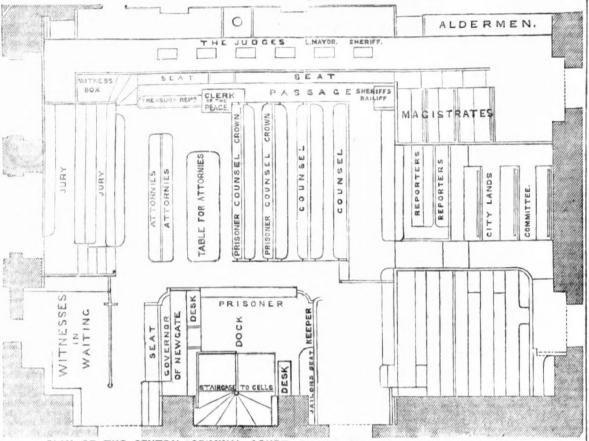
The jury-box at d the dock are still empty.

Presently

sway; and time is passed in speculations on a gentleman opposite, remarkable for the whiteness of his hair. It is settled at last that his neck is not long enough, or he might be Lord Derby. Then an artist, poising his pencil, to catch the perspective lines of the scene, diverts the visitors in our vicinity for a moment. Three young men enter the court, and take their seats at one of the extremities of the bench. They are Baron Alderson's sons; and the family likeness among the Aldersons becomes the topic of our gallery conversation. Palmer's defenders begin to group themselves. Serjeant Shee and Mr. Grove are picked out. Soon the juniors are familiar to the keen eyes in our vicinity. There is Grey—there Kenealy. That individual, wearing spectacles, and having a few fufts of whisker down at the side of his chin, who has just entered, is Lord j Perby. He moves towards the bench, and takes his seat by the side of Lord Grey. The short, foxy-looking man is Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General, and next to him is Edwin James, the stout, jolly-looking fellow. Behind James is Bodkin, with a bit of paper in his hand, and next to Bodkin is Huddlestone, the "buck of the bar," as he is called. Do you see that man with the curly hair and gilt buttons to his waistcoat; he with the broad blue back, now turned towards us as he talks to Grove and Shee? Well, that's John Smith of Birmingham, Palmer's attorney. The briefs don't seem very heavy, do they? How the attorneys' table, just below the barristers' seats, and between them and the jury-box, is filled with lawyer-looking gentry, and the green table-cover is littered with red bags and hats. Here come the judges. "Be uncovered in court! be uncovered in court!" is shouted out by the Ushers; whereupon every hat is taken off, and the entire bar rises at the judges enter. That's Lord Campbell in the middle, Cresswell on the right, and Alderson on the left. They have each a bouquet of flowers in their hands (Palmer's bouquet, composed of rue, is strewn before him), and the



OUTSIDE THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, DURING PALMER'S TRIAL



PLAN OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, DURING THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.

from the gallery, the fair skin shows. He has smallish sandy whiskers, fat cheeks, and his countenance is devoid of that forbidding expression which we are taught to look for in murderers. He is of the middle height, and, though not very stout, looks puffy. His neck is rather thick, but his appearance on the whole is pleasant, and his expression rather good-natured than bloodthirsty.

On entering, he bows to the judges, taking out at the same time a white pocket handkerchief.

Now the names of the juvyeon are called over by the Haher of the

white pocket handkerchief.

Now the names of the jurymen are called over by the Usher of the Court, and each enters the box as his name is pronounced. Mr. Edwin James now rises on the part of the Crown, and observes that if any juryman is connected with any insurance office interested in the case, he is to leave the box. Lord Campbell says a few words, approving of this proposal

man is connected with any insurance office interested in the case, be is to leave the box. Lord Campbell says a few words, approving of this proposal.

"Hush! hush! silence in the court!" the jury are about to be sworn. Here is the first—"William Nash—take the book in your right hand—You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make, between the prisoner at the bar and our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and true verdict give according to the evidence which you shall hear, so help you (wa!") These words are pronounced by the Usher in a full and sonorous voice. "Silence!" is again called, and the charge is read over by the Clerk of the Arraign-, who concludes by demanding, "William Palmer, are you guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty," replies the prisoner, in a firm voice.

The Attorney-General now rises, and commences his address to the jury. At this moment Palmer is resting his gloved hands on the ledge of the dock. It is very neatly drevsed, wearing a glossy black surtout and gray trousers. Shith, Palmer'c iswyet, who, at the commencement of the proceedings, was sitting, ittently watching Cockburn, soon after rises, and standing upon the seat, whispers to Palmer, who leans over the edge of the dock. Palmer seems utterly upmoved, and shows not the least emotion during this portion of the Attorney-General's speech.

It is now a quarter mast eleven, and Cockburn has just finished his account of the pressure of bills upon Palmer, and shown how he was possive silence reigns in the court, not a sound beyond the voice of the Attorney-General being heard. Palmer listens calmly, but still apparently moved; but as Cockburn proceeds to describe Cook's state of health before the night he spent with Palmer, every head in court is strained forward, so great is the interest. Palmer leans over the front of the dock, and whispers earnestly to Smith.

"That night, the 14th November, a remarkable incident happened, to which I beg to call your attention." As these words are uttered by the Attorney-General, the most intense intere

ceeds to describe Cook's drinking the brandy and water, and his violent vomitings after it.

Palmer shifts his position, and listens attentively.

The Attorney-General, continuing, produces a book, and reads from it the action produced upon the system by nux vomica and strychnine.

A bur runs round the court.

And now the Attorney-General announces that a witness who had withhold his evidence at the coroner's inquest will depose to the effect that Patwer had bought strychnine at his shop on the evening before Cook's death. This fact was divulged by Newton only yesterday.

At this point, Palmer seems somewhat moved, and commences writing of this point, Palmer seems somewhat moved and commences writing for this concealment, in continuation, says that Newton has expressed contrition for this concealment, and will give his reasons for it in his evidence.

evidence.

When mentioning the ammonia pills, Cockburn remarked that ammonia was not a remedy, and could not be made up into pills. Then Smith, the societor, rises and speaks to Palmer, and afterwards addresses Grove, who looks across and nods to Palmer. Cockburn next proceeds to describe the examination of the postmaster of Rugeley, and follows out his narrative of the case to its close, amidst the sustained attention of the entire court.

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THE TRIAL.

William Palmer, aged 31, described as a surgeon, was arraigned for the wilful awarder of John Parsons Cook. The prisoner, in a clear, firm tone of voice, pl-aded "Not guilty."

The Attorney-General, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Huddlestone, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Serjeant shee, with whom were Mr. Grove, Q.C., Mr. Grey, and Mr. Kenealy defended the prisoner. The following jurors were then called:—Thomas Knight, Richard Dumbral, William Mavor (veterinary surgeon), William Newman, George Miller, George Oakshot, Charles Bares, William Eccleston, Samuel Mullet, John Over, William Nash, and Wilham Fletcher.

The jury were then swern, and the Attorney-General opened the case in a speech of considerable length, in which he gave a lacid statement of the evidence he proposed to call on the part of the Crown. As this speech was fully reported in the "Hillstrat: A Threes" for May 17, we do not think it necessary to repeat it.

When the Attorney-General had concluded, the court adjourned for a short time, and on re-assembling, the evidence on the part of the prosecution was proceeded with, the first witnesses being some sporting friends of Cook, who were present at Shrewsbury races, and spent the evening in company

DURING THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.

with him at the Raven. Mr. Ishnael Fisher, the wine merchant, was first called. He was a thin, sharp-featured individual, with pule face and light bir. It will be noted that he professed himself to be a judge of branch himself. Which was likely enough, as his pale complexion did not indicate that he was particularly partial to the taske of it. After Fisher came Jones, a sporting law-stationer, fat, with snuh nose, and his hair in particularly eareful order. Reed, the publican, a jolly-looking, chubby-faced individual, followed Jones.

Ishnael Pisher, examined by Mr. Edwin Janes—I am a wine merchant, and am in the habit of attending races, and to the ting. I knew the deceased, and had done so for two years before his death. I was at the Shrewabury races in 1856. A mare called folestar, belonging to the deceased, won the Shrewabury had done so for two years before his death. I was at the Shrewabury are single to the deceased, who had done so for two years before his death. I was at the Shrewabury are single the state of the state of

Mr. George Reed corroborated the evidence given by the last two-with regard to what took place at the Raven Inn, at Strewsbury, on in question. He said that almost immediately after he arm into the observed that the deceased was in great pain, and he heard him say it was something in the brandy and water. The prisoner took up the drank all the liquor that was in it, and then handed it to the witness and he told him it was of no use handing him an empty glass for that p Cross-examined—He considered that the deceased was not a strong repearally looked pale.

Cross-examined—He considered that the deceased was not a strong man, enerally looked pale.

By the Attorney-General—The deceased never complained of illness. He resent at almost every race that took place.

By the Attorney-General—The deceased never complained of illness. He was present at almost every race that took place.

The surgeon's assistant called in to attend Cook at Shrewsbury, was the next witness. He appeared to be a seedy-looking country apothecary. It seems that he advised an emetic, but contented himself with Cook's draw, his throat. The audience couldn't resist laughing when he stated that he prescribed the customary blue pill, to be followed by the customary blue pill, and when, in reply to a question as to whether Cook was tipsy, he described his brain as being stimulated by brandy and water.

Mr. S. Gibson said—I am assistant to Mr. Heathcoate, a surgeon at Shrewsbury. I remember being sent for, on the 14th of November, to the Raven Hotel, at Shrewsbury, and I saw the deceased in his bedroom. He complained of pain in his stomach and heat in his throat, and he said he thought he had eea poisoned. I felt his pulse, and found it was about 90. His tongue was perfectly clean; his abdomen was very much distended. I administered an emete and sent the waitress for some warm water, but the deceased aid he could make himself sick with the handle of a tooth-brush. He drank all the water and vomited, and the water returned perfectly clean. I then went home, and sent the deceased two pills and a draught. The pills were composed of random and calomel, and the dwater returned perfectly clean, and ammonia—a common black draught, in fact. I also sent an anodyne draught for the deceased. I did not see him any more.

Cross-examined—I "went to work" with the deceased as if he was possoned. There was nothing peculiar in the matter that he vomited. He appeared a little excited by drink, but knew perfectly well what he was about. I comber that his brain was certainly stimulated by the brandy and water. I thought that the warm water was likely to relieve his stomach.

Elizabeth Mills, the chambermaid at the Talbot Arms, wearing a strasbonat trimmed with white ribbon, and a black silk mantle, next stepped into the witne

fested in court during her recital.

Elizabeth Mills said—I was chambermaid at the Talbot Arms, at Rugrick, in November last. The pranoner lived at Rugricy, and was in the labid to coming to the Talbot Arms. I knew the deceased. He came to our broth? on the Bluid. November, between nine and ten at night. The pranoner came with him mady, the common co

hing more till morning." He spoke in a composed and cheerful manner. I up in the kitchen on purpose to see how Mr. Cook went on, and I heard the oil Mr. Cook's room ring violently about ten minutes before twelve o'clock, I went up immediately. Mr. Jones slept on another bed in the deceased's. I went up immediately. Mr. Jones slept on another bed in the deceased's. I went up immediately apporting him. The deceased, when he saw me, told me eith Mr Palmer directly. I went over to his bouse and rang the surgery and the prisoner came to the window almost in an instant. He opened a ill casement, and I told him to come over to Mr. Cook directly, as he was in the same state as he was the might before. I could not see whether the oner was dressed. He made some reply, and I went back to the hotel; and impute or two the prisoner came into Mr. Cook's room. The first thing he was, that he did not think he had ever dressed so quickly in his life. At time, Mr. Jones was still supporting the deceased. I went out of the bed, and remained upon the landing about a minute or two, when the prisoner early in the deceased. I went out of the bed was the night before. Palmer replied that he was not so ill by a fifth part. He then went to his own house; returned in a very short time, and went to he deceased's beforom. I then heard deceased asked to be turn do over on right side, and very shortly after I heard that he was dead. I saw the prisoner then put his face to the heart of the deceased, and when he had done fifted up both his hands but did not speak. The prisoner then told me to hMr. Bamford. He arrived very soon afterwards, and when he came down, he me that Mr. Cook was dead, and that he was dead when he arrived. I was told this hat the prisoner was there alone. I said to him—"It is not possible that Mr. Cook is if an another was the prisoner was the present the women, and to do me to hay him out, and I mentioned some women whom I thought he w. He said they were just the women, and told me to fetch them. While Cook was staying at

on the mantel-piece, but I have never seen them since.

Mills's examination in chief being concluded, the court broke up. A rapid shuffling of feet instantly ensued as every one rose to stretch his legs, and a murmur of conversation was heard on all sides. People in back seats clambered forward, and tried to obtain a view of the prisoner. Amidst the hubbub, brisk conversation goes on between counsel and judges. Officers who are to take charge of the jury for the night, are now sworn, and engage not to allow any one to hold converse with the jealously-guarded twelve men. The court is then adjourned in due form by the crier; still not one single word pronounced by his sonorous voice can be heard above the prevailing din.

r; still not one single word pronounced by his sonorous voice can be d above the prevailing din.

s we leave the court, we catch a few words of the conversation going at the solicitors' table, and hear one of prisoner's partisans exclaim, at witness swore like a brick; but we'll upset it all, though, in the ning." One of the officials gave it as his opinion that prisoner was to be hung. He hoped he'd be taken away to Stafford immediately resentence, as he thought he'd be certain to attempt suicide.

fie to be hung. He hoped he'd be taken away to Stafford immediately ter sentence, as he thought he'd be certain to attempt suicide.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

At nine o'clock, when the doors open, the Court is nearly empty, eporters for daily newspapers are among the first comers. The powered wigs of a few barristers are dotted about. Officers of the Court, in ack gowns and white neckcloths, looking like parish clerks, stalk backards and forwards. Dr. Taylor enters, talking to counsel for prosecum. Under-sheriffs, who are engaged in conversation with Dilke of the theracum, 'turn round to bow to Lord Grey, whose lameness attracts attain to him as he limps forward and takes his seat on the bench. Lord reby arrives soon after, whereupon Grey, after shaking hands with him, dish him the place of precedence. Jurors, on taking their seats, are an ject of eager scrutiny. Attorneys and barristers now muster in force, rand those among the audience who, during their yesterday's attender, have gained a knowledge of the persons of a few of the notabilities, play their information to excite the admiration of new comers. They are ideally checked by the officer calling out, "Be uncovered in court, because the under-sheriffs march in with wands, followed by the Shelawith bouquets. Next comes Alderman Cubitt, a little man with white ir and florid complexion, and then the judges.

The Usher of the court makes the usual proclamation. When this is ided, "Call Elizabeth Mills," is heard.

Elizabeth Mills! Elizabeth Mills is shouted out along the passages. en after a pause, "Make way for the witness; make way for the witness, gentlemen."

then after a pause, "Make way for the witness; make way for the witness, gentlemen."

The heads of the people in the gallery are seen stretched over to catch a ght of both prisoner and witness. The prisoner is seen standing in the ock with arms folded, a few sheets of paper, pens, and blotting paper being laced on the ledge in front of him.

Serjeant Shee, after questioning the witness as to Cook's general health, athers from her that she has seen Mr. Stevens, Cook's stepfather, everal times since she leit Rageley. Thereupon Shee thumps the table, at asks her whether she will swear she has not received any money, c. &c., to which questions he gets a distinct denial. Finding the witness ususualable on this point, he badgers her in genuine Old Bailey fashion is to the particular friends she has been stopping with. Dissatisfied with the simple reply that "frends is friends," the Serjeant leans forward, and fiter sundry "Will you undertake to swear," "Do you mean to state," gets er to confess to having a "male friend;" whereupon, as a matter of ourse, he throws doubt upon the nature of the connection existing between he said male friend and the witness, which is subsequently utterly dispelled to the male friend and the witness, which is subsequently utterly dispelled by the Attorney-General eliciting that the witness is engaged to be married of the male friend in question; whereupon audience laugh at Shee's disponiture. Usher immediately calls out, "Si-lence! si-lence!" and after glass of water is handed to the witness, the battle between counsel and et is renewed.

While guestioning her with respect to evidence she gave before the Cover.

e questioning her with respect to evidence she gave before the Corodr. Stevens's name happens to be again brought up, and the Serjeant, skilled falcon, darts again at his quarry, and impatiently demands, y didn't you tell us that before?"

Witness replies, very innocently, "Because you didn't ask me."

The laugh against the Serieant is repeated. Usher again calls Si-lence!" and cross-examination is resumed.

Lord Campbell thinks it would be a fairer course to read the witness's positions.

nons. pmey-General r'ses, and states that Coroner refused to put necessary ms, and omitted to take down answers. Considerable sensation is

Attorney-General rises, and states that questions, and omitted to take down answers. Considerable sensation is manifested at this announcement.

Model of the Talbot Arms and Palmer's house, showing also the roadway between, was here produced in Court. Great eagearness was evinced to obtain a sight of it. It is of unpolished mahogany, and looks like a huge toy. The houses, during the examination, were unroofed, and the position of the various rooms was pointed out.

At this point the witness's depositions are read. Palmer twists his gloves, picks his ragers, and shows other symptoms of nervous excitement. Occasionally he writes a few words, and tears off the scrap of paper, which he hands down to Smith, his attorney. Smith nods familiarly.

The cross-examination is continued. Lord Campbell checks the speed of both counsel and witness, who are too quick, with alike questions and replies, for his Lordship's quill-pen and not over nimble fingers. He constantly interrupts one or the other by exclaiming, "Stop now! Stop, stop!"

When the witness pointed out Dr. Collier as coming to her with the pretence that he was on behalf of the Crown, all eyes were turned in the direction indicated, and a shabbily-dressed individual, in a snuff-coloured coat, with a bald head, became the observed of all observers. There was no mistaking him, from the deep scarlet hue that suddenly overspread both face and head, and the tone of which became deeper as Baron Alderson remarked, that Collier ought most certainly to have been out of court during the foregoing evidence.

Elizabeth Mills who was under examination on the arevious evening, was again.

Elizabeth Mills, who was under examination on the previous evening, was again

placed in the witness-box, and deposed as follows:—I had been engaged at the Talbot Arms for about two years before Mr. Cook's death. I had seen him several times at the inn. I never heard him complain of any aliment, except of his throat. He took a gargle for it. Dr. Thirlby used to attend him for his throat. I never observed any sores about his mouth, or noticed that he had any difficulty in swallowing. I have observed that his toogue appeared foul, but nothing more. I cannot say how long it was before his de ath that he complained of sore throat, but it was certainly more than a month. He had a slight cough: but had not been alling just before he went to Shreasbury. After he come from Shrewsbury he complained of illness immediately. I left my situation, at Christmas, and went home. Since then I have been in another situation, which I left in February. I have seen Mr. Stevens. Mr. Cook's father-in-law, since I have been in London. Sometimes we conversed together in a private room. He only came to see whether I liked the place, or whether I liked London. We used to converse about Mr. Cook's death. I cannot remember anything else that we talked about, except the death. He has never given me a farthing of money, or promised to get me a place. I saw Mr. Stevens last Thuesday, at Dolly's Hotel, where I had been in service. Lawinia Barnes was with us. She was the waitress at the falbot Arms when Mr. Cook ided. Two other persons were present—Mr. Hatton, the chief officer at Rugeley, and Mr. Gardner, an attorney, of the same place. Mr. Cook's death of not wish to mention.

Myean Shee—But you must mention them.

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Myean Shees—But you must mention the superior sheet the superior sheet the superior sheet the superior sheet sheet the superior sheet s

wrote down my answers. He mentioned Mr. Stevens's name. Mr. Stevens was there.

Serjeant Shee—Why did you not tell me that?

Witness—Because you did not ask me. I did not tell the Coroner that Mr. Cook was beating the bedelothes on the Monday night. I did say that he sometimes threw his head back, and then would raise himself up again; and I believe I also said that he could hardly speak for shortness of breath. I did not say that he called "murder" twice, and I do not remember saying that he "twitched" while I was rubbing his hands. I did not ay anything about toast and water being given to Mr. Cook by order of Palmer in a spoon, or that he snapped at the spoon and bit it so hard that it was difficult to get it out of his mouth.

and water being given to Mr. Cook by order of Falmer in a spoon, or that he snapped at the spoon and bit it so hard that it was difficult to get it out of his mouth.

The Lord Chief Justice here interfered, and intimated his opinion that it would be a fairer course to read the witness's deposition. The other judges concurred. The Attorney-General said he should have interposed, but he intended to adduce evidence to show the manner in which the case was conducted by the Coroner, and that he was expostulated with upon omitting to put proper questions, and also omiting to take down the answers that were given.

Cross-examination continued—I should have answered all those questions if they had been put to me. I was not purposely re-called to state the symptoms of the deceased in the presence of Dr. Taylor. When the prisoner came to the Talbot on the Tuesday night, he had a plaid dressing-gown on, but I cannot say whether he had a cap or not. It did not observe that the prisoner appeared at all confused at the time he was examining the clothes and the bed of the deceased. (Models of the prisoner's house and of the hotel were here produced. The deposition of the witness was put in and read for the purpose of showing that the statements made by her on her examination on Wednesday were omitted when she was examined by the Coroner. I was not asked to describe all the symptoms I saw. The Coroner himself put the questions, and I was not told to describe all I saw. The Coroner himself put the questions, and I was not told to describe all I saw. The Coroner saked me if the broth had any effect upon me, and I said not that I was aware of I don't know what brought the sickness to my mind afterwards, but I think that some one else in the house brought the fact to my memory; I certainly did vomit after I took the both, and was obliged to go to bed. I am quite surethed eceased told me it was the pills Palmer had given him that made him ill. When Dr. Collier came to me, he said that he was for the Crown, and he then asked me ques

Gardner, the solicitor, of Rugeley, was next called. He is rather below the

Gardner, the solicitor, of Rugeley, was next called. He is rather below the middle height, square shouldered, and somewhat portly in figure, fresh coloured, and with curly iron gray hair; altogether a well-to-do looking individual, with a massive gold chain and key dangling from his waistcoat. He was somewhat precise, and occasionally hesitated in his replies.

During his evidence, the barristers wrangled a good deal as to whether this or that question was admissible—The question was thereupon changed in form, but objection to it was still persevered in.

Attorney-General: I am prepared, my Lord, to show such misconduct on the part of the Coroner—

Shee (interrupting): "My Lord, I don't think that ought to be stated." The judge nods; and Shee puts his gloved fingers together; Smith, who is standing up facing the Serjeant, with his thumbs thrust through the armholes of his waistcoat, looks at him approvingly. Shee smiles. The quibbling and hair-splitting are resumed. The Attorney-General, while re-examining the witness, with reference to the Coroner's jury having put certain questions (a point most injudiciously mooted by Shee, according to the general opinion in court), succeeds in eliciting the important fact that the jury made very strong observations at the time they put the said questions.

Mr. Justice Creeswall here interposes with some sensible remarks re-

Mr. Justice Cresswell here interposes with some sensible remarks respecting the imperfect state of the depositions, in which Baron Alderson intimates his concurrence.

specing the imperfect state of the depositions, in which Baron Alderson intimates his concurrence.

Mr. John Gardner said—I am one of the firm of Gardner and Co., solicitors, of Rugeley, and we act as the solicitors for Mr. Stevens, the stepfather of the deceased, in this matter. I attended the inquest, and put questions occasionally. Mr. Ward, the coroner, conducted the examination, and I expostulated with him on several occasions as to the questions be put, and those which he omitted to put I did so several times upon each day of the inquiry.

Serjeant Shee objected to this evidence being received. He submitted that it was merely raising the question as to the mode in which the Coroner of Stafford performed his duty.—The Court ruled that the question should only be applied to the case of Elizabeth Mills.

Examination continued—I do not remember that Dr. Taylor suggested that some questions should be put to Elizabeth Mills. The jury themselves put a great many questions to the different witnesses who were examined. The jury made some strong observations upon the subject of certain questions which they thought ought to have been put.

Mrs. Anne Brookes was the next witness. Her name was called out

several times. People whispered "This is the betting woman." Great eagerness was shown to catch a sight of her; minutes flew by, still there were no signs of her appearance. At length a female of middle age, with regular features and dark complexion, and dressed in deep black, ascended the steps of the witness-box and was sworn. Lord Derby leant forward and

no signs of her appearance. At length a lemale of middle age, with regular features and dark complexion, and dressed in deep black, ascended the steps of the witness-box and was sworn. Lord Derby leant forward and listened with interest.

The first question, "You are in the habit of attending races?" produced a general titter in court.

When the witness stated that Palmer asked her to bring him information respecting a horse belonging to Lord Derby that was to run, Derby, as all eyesaere turned towards him, laughs good-humouredly. As she described the incident of her coming upon Palmer while he was busy mixing some colourless fluid in a tumbler, much interest was manifested, but Palmer preserved an unmoved composure. During her cross-examination, when she stated that many persons attending Shrewsbury races were affected by sickness and purging, Palmer brightened up, and a sort of half smile could be detected on his countenance. The witness, on retiring from the court, looked up at Palmer, as she passed the corner of the dock.

Mrs. Anne Brookes said—I reside at Manchester, and am in the habit of attending races. Lwas at the Shrewsbury races in 1855, and saw the prisoner there. I met him on the 14th of December in the street, and asked him if he thought his borse Chicken would win on the following day. He asked me to let him know if I heard anything about a horse belonging to Lord Derby, that was to run in the same race. On the same evening I went to the Raven Hotel, and told the servant that I wanted to see Mr. Palmer. I went up stairs, and saw him standing by a table in the passage, with a tumbler glass in his hands, which appeared to contain some hquid of the colour of water. He held the glass up to the light, looked at it, and said he would be with me presently. He stood by the table a minute or two longer, and looked at the glass once or twice, and shook it now and then. The prisoner then went into his own sitting room, and remained there three or four minutes. He afterwards came to me, and brought me some

I was not examined before the Coroner.

Lavinia Barnes's name was next called out, and a youngish-looking female made her way through the crowd, to the witness-box. She coloured deeply, as all eyes were turned upon her. Her appearance was that of a country girl. She was some 20 years of age, with fresh-looking complexion, and her hair was dressed in wavy bands. She wore a straw-bonnet trimmed with bright primrose-coloured ribbon and a few flowers, and a white shawl with printed border. Witness hung her head slightly, and gave her evidence with a certain degree of timidity, looking up to the ceiling as she spoke.

spoke.

Palmer wrote several notes during the evidence of this witness; and as we watched him closely from the gallery, we could not detect the slightest tremour in his hand.

The description of Cook's death was given by the witness in simple language, but with some dramatic force. His terrible screams—his shouting out "murder"—his appeals to Christ to have mercy on his soul—impressed all who listened to the recital with compassion for his untimely end; yet, on glancing round the court, we observed one individual sleeping soundly throughout the whole of this painful narration. One could not help feeling that he had chosen a stranger line and a stranger line soundly throughout the whole of this painful narration. One could help feeling that he had chosen a strange time and a strange place for s

impressed all who listened to the recital with compassion for his untimely end; yet, on glancing round the court, we observed one individual sleeping soundly throughout the whole of this painful narration. One could not help feeling that he had chosen a strange time and a strange place for such a help feeling that he had chosen a strange time and a strange place for such an indulgence.

Lavinia Barnes said—In November, 1855, I was engaged as waitress at the Talbot Arms. I knew the prisoner and the deceased. I saw the latter at the inn on the 18th of November, when he was on his way to the races at Shrewsbury. He appeared quite as usual at this time. I saw him when he returned on the 18th, and the day he dined with the prisoner. He was quite sober. I saw him twice the next day, and remember taking some broth that had been sent by the prisoner. He saud he was to sick to take it, and I carried it down to the broth was the control of the saw him twice the next day, and remember taking some broth that had been sent by the prisoner. He saud he was to sick to take it, and I carried it down to the broth was the control of the saw her vomiting violently. I saw mofe broth in the kitchen on the Sanday, but I don't know where it came from. I saw the prisoner between seven and eight in the morning on Monday; and I heard him tell Elizabeth Mills that he was going to London. The cup the broth was in did not belong to the Talbot Arms, and went back to Palmer's. Mr. Sanuders, the trainer, came to see Mr. Cook on the Monday. On the Monday night I slept in a room adjoning Mr. Cook's. Palmer had been to while I was in the kitchen, I heard Mr. Cook's bell ring violently. I wene up stairs and found Mr. Cook very ill. He saked me to send for Mr. Palmer. He served the same should be a served to the same should be a served to the same should be a coward, lad.' Shortly after this I saw the deceased in the act of drinking some creamed, cried "murder," and said he was suffocated. His serve looked very wild, and stood out of his head. He w

put to him.

Anne Rowley said—I am a charwoman, and live at Rugeley. I have frequently been employed by Palmer. I remember fetching some broth from the Albion Inn to the prisoner's house, and putting it to the fire in the back kitchen to warm. After doing so, I went about my work in other parts of the house. When the

broth was hot, Palmer brought it to me and poured it into a cup. He told me to take it to the Talbot Arms for Cook, to ask if he would take a little bread or toast with it, and to say that Smith had sent it. A gentleman named Jeremiah Smith resided at Rugeley. He is a friend of the prisoners. I gave the broth to Lavinia Barnes, the waitress at the Talbot Arms. I knew that Mr. Smith was in the habit of putting up at the Albion. He was on very friendly terms with Mr. Cook Charles Horley said—I am a gardener at Rugeley, and was occasionally employed by the prisoner. I was at his house on the Sunday before Mr. Cook's death, and he asked me to take some broth over to him. The broth was in a small cap with a cover to it. I took the broth to the Talbot Arms, and gave it to one of the servant girls. I do not know whether the broth was hot or not, nor do I know which of the girls I gave it to.

Sarah Bond, housekeeper at the Talbot Arms, now appeared in answer to the call made for her. She was smartly dressed in a satin gown, with black silk cape, and white bonnet. She was of dark complexion, and appeared to be above fortly years of age. While under examination, she kept pulling her glove off and on after each answer. On her stating that Palmer said he would rather the "Boots" did not sleep in Cook's room, we noticed Palmer commenced writing a note, which was duly handed down to his solicitor, and received with the customary nod.

Witness unfortunately commenced her reply to a question, with, "She told me ——" Before she could get any further, two or three barristers went at once at her, shouting out, "There? never mind what she told you: we don't want to hear anything about that!" The poor woman looked shockingly terrified at this mishap.

Sarah Bond said—I was housekeeper at the Talbot Arms at the time of Mr. Cook's death, in November last. I remember the deceased going to Shrewsbury races. I saw him upon his return, and he told me that he was very poorly. I saw him about eight o'clock on the evening of the Sunday befo



MR. HUDDLESTONE, Q.C. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN.

Cook with it. He said that he was going to London, and that he had written to Mr. Jones to come and stop with Mr. Cook. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, I heard that the deceased was very ill, and went to his bedroom. He was sitting up, and appeared disappointed when I went in. He said that he did not want to see me, but Palmer. I went out on to the landing, and soon afterwards Palmer came. He then fetched some medicine, and shortly afterwards I heard that Mr. Cook was very sick and very ill, and I heard him say that he thought he should die. Palmer cheered him up, and said he would do all he could to prevent it. I was standing in the passage when this occurred. When he came out of the room, I asked Palmer if Mr. Cook had any relations, and he said he had only a stepfather. On the following day, Mr. Jones came, and stayed with the deceased till his death. On Wednesday morning, after the death of the deceased, I locked the door of Mr. Cook's bedroon, and kept the key in my possession. I afterwards gave it to the barber to shave the deceased, and subsequently to Lavinia Barnes. The key was also given to the undertaker, and ultimately I handed it to Mr. Stevens, the father-in-law of Mr. Cook.

Cross-examined—I camnot say at what hour a passenger by the express train to Stafford would arrive at Rugeley. It was about twelve o'clock on Monday might that I saw Palmer.]

Mr. Jones, the surgeon at Lutterworth, with whom Cook resided for several years previous to his death, was the next witness. He appeared to be a tallish young man, with Roman nose and light, frizzly whiskers. He ran his words one into the other, so that there was some difficulty in catching all he said. During his description of the symptoms observable on the occasion of the attacks preceding Cook's decease, he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of tetanus; whereupon all eyes turned at once to Palmer, but not the least sign of emotion was visible in his countenance. He continued standing, leaning over the ledge of the dock with



MRS. ANNE BROOKES, THE LADY WHO ATTENDS RACES.



MR. STEVENS, COOK'S STEPFATHER.



ELIZABETH MILLS, CHAMBERMAID AT THE TALGOT ARMS.



MR. GEORGE PALMER, BROTHER OF THE PRISONER.



JAMES MYATE, POSTBOY AT THE TALBOT ARMS.



DR. HARLAND, OF STAFFORD.

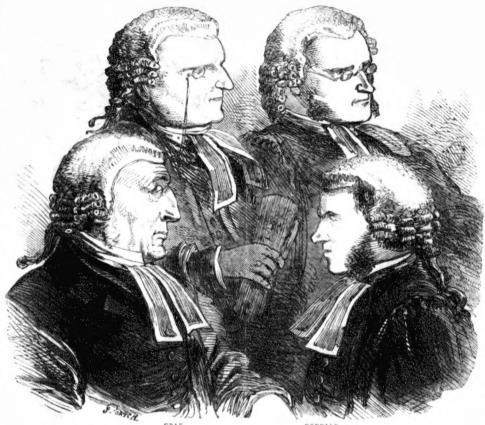
Edwin James, one of the counsel for the Crown thereupon handed a letter up to Lord Derby, who wrote a note in reply, which James read, and then showed to the Attorney-General.

Charles Phillips, Commissioner in Insolvency, entered the court at this period of the case, and took a seat upon the bench. His connection with the case of Courvoisier, and his well-known conduct respecting it, caused attention to be at once directed towards him. This was soon diverted to the Lord Mayor, who shortly afterwards entered the court, in his blue silk robe and wearing his massive chains. Lord Derby motioned to him, whereupon the Lord Mayor rose up, and, colouring deeply, took a seat beside the Protectionist peer and leader of the opposition to the Jewish Dissillities Removal Bill in the House of Lords. They were soon in earnest conversation with one another. Will Derby, think you, be one whit the less zealous in opposing the Jew bill, when it comes on for discussion a few weeks hence?

on for discussion a few weeks hence?

After Jones's cross-examination was concluded, Lavinia Barnes and Elizabeth Mills were recalled, and questions put to them with reference to some noise Cook had imagined he heard in the street on the Sunday night preceding his decease. Other questions were also put as to the position of the gas-light before the door of the Talbot Arms. It was imagined in court, that some very dramatic scene was about to be developed, but it sell resulted in nothing. sulted in nothing.

Mr. W. H. Jones said—I am a surgeon, and reside at Lutterworth. I was intimately acquainted with the deceased, and he occasionally resided at my house. He was twenty-eight years old at the time of his feath, and unmarried. He followed no profession, but atterly devoted his attention to the turf, kept race-horses, and betted. I do not know how long he had been acquanted with the prisoner, but they had been nimate more than a twelvemonth. The health of the deceased was generally good, but he was not a ro-bust man. He used to hunt and play at cricket. He nevited me to Shrewsbury to see his horse run, and I pent Tuesday, the 18th of November, the day of the race, with him, and dined with him at the Raven Hotel, with several other friends. There was a little extra champagne on account of the horse having won, but he party broke up between eight and nine o'clock. The deceased accompanied me to the train, and we topped at the house of Mr. Frail, the clerk of the rourse. Here I saw the deceased produce his betting-



MR. SERJEANT SHEE.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER.

MR. GROVE, Q.C.

book, and he made a statement as to his winnings on the race. Mr. Cook was not at all the worse for liquor on this day, and he appeared to be in perfect health when I left him. On the following Monday I received a letter from the prisoner. It was as follows:—

"My dear Sir,—Mr. Cook was taken ill at Shrewsbury, and obliged to call in a medical man. Since then he has been confined to his bed kere with a very severe billous attack, combined with diarrhea. I think it desirable for you to come and see him as soon as possible.

as possible. Nov. 18, 1855. WILLIAM PALMER."

think it desirable for you to come and see him as soon as possible.

"Nov. 18, 1855.

WILLIAM PALMER."

On that day (Monday) I went to Rugeley, and saw Cook at about three in the afternoon. He then told me that he felt comfortable, but that he had been very ill at Shrewsbury, and was obliged to call in a medical man. The prisoner came in, and I examined the deceased in his presence. His pulse was natural, and his tongue clean. I said it was hardly the tongus of a bilious diarrhea attack. Palmer replied—"You should have seen it before." I did not then prescribe for Cook. In the course of the afternoon I saw him several times. He changed for the better. He vomited once after I had given him some toast and water that was in the room. Mr. Bamford arrived the same afternoon about seven o'clock, and he expressed his opinion that Mr. Cook was going on satisfactosity. Something was said about what medicine Mr. Cook was to have, and he objected to take any more pills, saying that they had made him ill the previous night. Palmer was present when this took place. We all left the room, and Palmer proposed that Mr. Bamford should make up some morphine pills, as he had before, but that Cook should not be told what the pills were composed of, as he objected to the morphine so much. I was in the deceased's room several times during the evening, and he appeared very comfortable. I did not observe any vomiting. I observed no bilious symptoms about him, nor was there any appearance of his having recently suffered from such an attack. About eight o'clock the prisoner left to go to his own house, and when he returned brought a box of pills with him. He opened the direction in my presence, and directed my attention to the handwriting, and said that it was very excellent for an old man of eighty. It was very excellent for an old man of eighty. It was very excellent for an old man of eighty. It was very excellent for an old man of eighty. It was very excellent for an old man of eighty. It was very decent he against doing so, because t



SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.



MR. LETHEBY, MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE CITY OF LONDON.



PROFESSOR CHRISTISON, OF EDINBURGH.



DR. TODD, PHYSICIAN TO KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.



DR. JOHN JACKSON.



PROFESSOR HERAPATH, OF BRISTOL.

vomiting could not have been caused by the pills, nor by the act of swallowing. After vomiting Cook lay down and appeared quiet. He had become much stronger. He got up, sat in a chair, and laughed and joked about what he was going te do during the winter. After he had taken the pills, I came down stairs to supper, and returned to his room at nearly twelve o'clock. His room was double-bedded, and I was to sleep in it that night. I talked to Cook for a few minutes, and then went to bed. There was nothing about him then to excite apprehension. I had been in bed about ten minutes, and had not got to sleep, when he suddenly started up, and called," Doctor, get up, I am going to be lill? Ring the bell, and send for Palmer." I rang the bell. The chambermaid came, and Cook called out to her, "Fetch Mr. Palmer." Cook was atting up in bed. He saked me to rub the back of his necks. I that the provided him with my arm. There was a stiffness about most, and said. "I never heatened the control of his necks." I have been supported him with my arm. There was a stiffness about most, and said. "I never ammonia pills. Cook swallowed these. Directly he did so, he uttered loud ammonia pills. Cook swallowed the provided him was deadfully convulsed. That room of the result of the action of the pills last takes. Cook said, and they are the control of the result of the action of the pills last takes. Cook said, the control of the pills last takes. Cook said, the control of the control of the pills last takes. Cook said was dreadfully convulsed. That room the lasted five or ten munutes. The convulsions were accommended by stiffening of the limbs. I endeavoured to raise Cook with the sassistance of Palmer, but it was impossible, owing to the rigidity of the limbs. When Cook found we could not raise him up, he asked me to turn him oger. He was then quite season of the season of the heart; I found that it gradually exalted to the could not asset the could not said the control of the control of the manufact. The convulsions were accommended

tioned tetanus."

The Attorney-General produced the deposition, and said it was clear that the clerk did not understand what he was doing. After the words "there were strong symptoms of," he first wrote the word "compression," then "tetinus;" and then both these words were scratched out, and "violent convulsions" written in their place. The sentence stands, "There were strong symptoms of violent

in their place. The sentence stands, "There were strong symptoms of violent convulsions."

Cross-examination continued—I could not satisfy my mind at the time as to the cause of death. The affair was so sudden, that I could not come to any satisfactory conclusion upon the subject. I brought a letter for Mr. Cook that was sent by Mr. Pratt to him at Lutterworth. He did not read it, but said he knew what it was about, and he should leave it to the next morning.

Re-examined—I heard that the prisoner and Cook had tossed up for the mare, in which hey had a joint interest, and that Palmer won her. I have only seen one othe "asse of tetanus, arising from a wound. In that case the patient lived for the days, and the convulsions were not nearly so violent as in the case of Mr. Cook. I am satisfied that the death of Mr. Cook did not arise from epilepsy. The symptoms are quite different. I am equally certain that death was not the result of appolexy.

The symptoms are quite different. I am equally certain that deam was not be result of apoplexy.

Lavima Barnes was recalled, and, in answer to Serjeant Shee, said—On Monday morning, Mr. Cook said to me that he had been very ill on Sunday night, just before twelve o'clock, and that he had rung the bell for some one to come to him, but he thought that they had all gone to bed.

Eir-beth Mills was recalled by the Attorney-General, and said that on the Mo.asy morning Mr. Cook told her that he had been "just mad" for two minutes on the Sunday night, but he did not say from what cause, except that he thought he was disturbed by hearing a quarrel in the street.

Dr. Savage was a tall, thin, youngish-looking man, with red whiskers, light hair, and pale complexion. He seemed somewhat nervous, but had the wit to make a safe point in reply to Shee, to the effect that Cook, although a weak young man, had rather more sense than to dose himself with quack medicines. The profession were of course much taken with this rejoinder, and laughed aloud. Officer as usual shouted out "Si-lence! si-lence!" and decorum was in due time restored.

Dr. Savage said—I am a physician, and reside in Gloucaster Plane.

si-lence!" and decorum was in due time restored.

Dr. Savage said—I am a physician, and reside in Gloucester Place. I had known the deceased for four years, and I was in the habit of attending him professionally. His general health was good, but he was not a robust man. In the spring of 1855, he applied to me on account of indigestion, and he was also alarmed by some spots that had appeared on his body. There were some slight ulcers on his tongue. He imagined these spots were of a syphilitic character, but I was of a different opinion. He said he had been under a mild mercurial treatment. I recommended him to discontinue it, and gave quinine as a tonic, and craem of tartar, sulphur, and magnesia as an aperient. I never at any time gave him antimony, and the spots disappeared by May. He was still in doubt about the spots, however, and came to me in June and afterwards. His throat was slightly inflamed. I attended upon him down to the month of November, and at that period I am of opinion there was nothing of the character of the disease he dreaded about him.

disease he dreaded about him.

The name of Charles Newton was now called; and whispers flew rapidly round the court to the effect that this was the individual who supplied Palmer with the three grains of strychnine, and only confessed to it within the last few days. A young man, with pinched features, high cheek bones, and rather a morose expression about his pale face, entered the witness-box. He cast his eyes to the ground, and did not raise them during either his examination or cross-examination, except now and then to steal a glance at Palmer. He was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, with brown tweed trousers, and a portion of a silver guard chain dangled from his button hole.

tweed trousers, and a portion of a silver guard chain dangled from his button hole.

When he described, in a low, melancholy tone of voice, Palmer's calling upon him on the Monday night, and asking him for three grains of strychnine, all eyes were directed to the prisoner, who preserved complete composure. He, however, commenced writing a note, which he passed down to his attorney. Lord Campbell, as usual, called out "Stop, stop, pray stop!" while the witness was giving the more important portions of his evidence. The most intense silence was maintained in court. All coughing seemed to be suppressed. Palmer fidgeted with his glove button—opera glasses were directed towards him, to catch every change of feature, but not a muscle appeared to move.

The examination proceeded slowly, and the witness detailed the particulars of the interview in the kitchen of Palmer's house—when Palmer inquired of him the quantity of strychnine necessary to kill a dog. When he described Palmer's asking him whether any trace would be found in the stomach, the interest was intense to a degree. The witness, who still kept his eyes fixed downwards and spoke in a subdued tone of voice, was here desired to speak up. Palmer stood watching him with folded arms as he went on to detail his reply to the question, and the observation which Palmer made use of to himself immediately afterwards. Palmer, he said, snapped his fingers and exclaimed, as though he were speaking to himself, "All right P'

Here the witness snapped his fingers, and the excitement in court was at the highest point. When it had subsided, a long pent-up burst of coughing immediately followed. The witness still hung his head—his face grew paler—his voice dropped even lower in tone. Again, Edwin James called upon him to speak up. He coughed as though to clear his throat; still he could hardly get the words out when describing the incidents preceding the post mortem examination.

post mortem examination.

Question—"The other doctors went away and left you and Palmer

imit to speak up. He coughed as though to clear his throut; still he could hardly get the words out when describing the incidents preceding the poor morders examination.

Question—"The other doctors went away and left you and Palmer alone?"

Anseer—They did.

Every sound was here hushed. The audience seemed to feel that they without the state of the property of the control of th

these things. When articles are paid for across the counter, I am not in the habit of making entries of them.

these things. When articles are paid for across the counter, I am not in the habit of making entries of them.

That round-faced, red-cheeked man with the gray whiskers, to whom Palmer is speaking as he leans over the edge of the dock, is George Palmer, the brother. There is a likeness between the two, though the prisoner is fair, and is brother dark-haired. They speak earnestly for a few minutes, and then George Palmer writes on a piece of paper at the alterney's table.

There was now a pause in court, and then Mr. Stevens, Cook's father-inlaw, was called, and after some minutes he entered. As he went round by the desk, the people in the gallery whispered to each other who he was. He is a short, stoutish man, dressed in a black surtout. He is somewhat chubby-faced, but appeared pale and dejected. He looks stern and determined, wears spectacles, and in appearance is not unlike a country attorney. He gave his evidence well, and in a firm, though melancholy, voice.

As this witness proceeded to describe the appearance of the body after As this witness proceeded to describe the appearance of the body af death, on the removal of the sheet from the corpse, and the tightness the muscles across the face, Palmer grew fidgety, and shifted his position mow and then, while every head was stretched towards the witness. Durithe whole of this evidence, Dr. Taylor, and several other medical moment have their eyes intently fixed on the prisoner. There were no opera glass levelled at Palmer to-day, and only three ladies were present—the same lederly lady that was in court yesterday, and two younger ones near here. As Stevens narrated the prisoner's anxiety to have the body quickly fixed up, Palmer again fidgeted his feet, but still stood with his folded, and resting on the ledge of the dock. When Stevens was as whether he had given Palmer instructions to order the coffin, George Palmer handed up a letter to the prisoner, and pointed with his pen to signature. The prisoner noded. George Palmer then tore the signature from the letter.

whether he had given to the prisoner, and pointed with his pen to the signature. The prisoner noded. George Palmer then tore the signature from the letter.

"I knelf down beside the shell and took hold of the hand of the corpse, and found it clinched in this manner, my Lord." Here Palmer was very fldgety, and all eyes were turned towards him; even the reporters left off, to observe his features. There was nothing, however, visible in his countenance—his nervousness was simply in the continued shifting of his position, and the twisting of his plove button, as yesterday. When Stevens spoke of the spasmodic action in Palmer's throat, the prisoner was very unray, and shifted his position repeatedly, standing first on one leg, then on the other—wiping his face with his handkerehief, then moving his arms from the ledge of the dock, and standing straight up with his arms behind him. His eyes were fixed intently upon the witness.

At Stevens's statement that there were no signs of decomposition in the corpse, so that "he could hardly believe it was a dead body," there was a marked sensation in the court, followed by a noise and shifting of position among the audience.

Cache Newton and—I am antimate by Mr. Sath, a response a linguity—the languity—the state of the state of the

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Mr. De

of who has been with the young man." After a pause, I said, "Did you and my son in a medical capacity?" He said, "Oh dear, no." I said. "I you, because I am determined to have his body examined; and if you attended him professionally I suppose it would be proper for you to be sent." On the Friday when Palmer gave orders for the shell there was no sign decomposition in the body. On the contrary, it did not look like a dead body.

paragraph on the Friday when Palmer gave orders for the shell there was no sign resent." On the Friday when Palmer gave orders for the shell there was no sign research on the Friday when Palmer gave orders for the shell there was no sign research. On the Friday when Palmer gave orders for the shell there was no sign research. On the Friday when Palmer gave orders have a dead body. The part of the part of the contrary, it did not look like a dead body. The part of the pa

o his brother.

Mary Keeley said—I am a widow, living at Rugeley. I was sent for to lay at Cook's body. My sister-in-law went with me. The body was still warm, at the hands and arms were cold. The body was very stiff indeed. I have laid at many corpses, but never saw one so stiff before. We had difficulty in straighting the arms, and had to tie them down. We were obliged to tie both the feet geother. The eyes were open, and we had difficulty in closing them, because he cyclids were very stiff. The hands were closed, and very stiff. Philmer was prairs with us. He lighted me while I took two rings off Cook's fingers. I difficulty in getting off the rings, and when I had done so the hand closed paid. I did not see anything of a betting-book, nor any small book like a cket-book.

and difficulty in getting off the rings, and when I had done so the hand closed again. I did not see anything of a betting-book, nor any small book like a pocket-book.

Cross-examined—I have found it necessary upon other occasions to use tape to the the feet, to keep them in their proper position, but never the arms. It is also enstomary to put penny pieces on the eyes of a corpse, to keep them closed.

Dr. Harland is next called. He is a tall, thin, gentlemanly-looking man, with a thin face, dark hair, and sallow complexion. He was dressed in a glossy black surtout, and shepherd's plaid trousers, with a bit of gold chain showing across his waistcoat. Palmer was standing straight upright, resting on both legs, with his arms folded, and his face turned towards the doctor. As yet he had written nothing on the sheets of fools-cap lying on the ledge in front of him.

The reading of the report by Dr. Harland occupied some time, and being full of technicalities, the attention of the court was in a measure suspended for the time being. On coming to the statement about the granules formed in the spinal cord, and of a calcareous character under the knife, Palmer liscaed more attentively than ever, and when it was stated in the report that was believed these granules were in no way concerned with death, there was a marked sensation in court, while Palmer betray d much uneasiness. The excitement was very great while the witness was narrating how calmer pashed Devonshire and Newton at the post mortem, and there was great deal of whispering in the gallery. Palmer swa, ed his body to and ro, continually shifted the position of his legs, and nervously picked at his closes, When the model of the house was produced, and Dr. Harland was describing his position in the room, Smith sketched the plan on a sheet of colseap, on which Palmer marked his position. Smith then jumped down, and handed the newly-drawn plan to Serjeant Shee. The cross-examination of Dr. Harland was in no way severe or subtle, nor was anything gained by it.

as Harland said-I am a physician residing at Stafford. On the

soneap, on which I samer marked his position. Smith then jumped down, and handed the newly-drawn plan to Serjeant Shee. The cross-examination of Dr. Harland was in no way severe or subtle, nor was anything gined by it.

John Thomas Harland said—I am a physician residing at Stafford. On the Edo for November I went to Rugeley to be present at a post morten examination—sone one might have been sent whom I did not know. I said, "I hear there is a suspice of poisoning." He said, "Oh, no. I think not. He had an eqleptic fit of Monday and Thesday last, and you will find old disease in the heart and standing the control of the property of the said of the

Charles James Devonshire called. He is quite a young man, with a buth'ul whiskerless face, and long black hair matted with grease. His anners are youthful and inexperienced, and his answers were crude.

Southful with skerless face, and long black hair matted with grease. His manners are youthful and inexperienced, and his answers were crude.

Mr. Charles James Devonshire said I assisted at the first post morten examination in November last. The body was paie and still; the hands were diriched, and the mouth controted. I opened the body. The liver was very healthy. The heart also seemed healthy, but it was perfectly empty. The lungs contained a considerable quantity of dark fluid blood. The brain was healthy. The spinal cord was perfectly sound. I took out the stomach and put the contents in a jar, which was taken to Mr. Frere's. I obtained the jar from Mr. Frere's on Monday, and I gave it to Mr. Boyoott, elerk to Mr. Gardner. I examined the body again on the 29th, and took out the liver, kidneys, spicen, and some blood. I put them in a stone jar, which I covered with wash-leather and brown paper, and sealed up. I delivered that jar also to Boycott.

Cross-examined—Tetanic convulsions are considered to proceed from derangement of the spine and from complaints that affect the spine. These derangements are not aways capable of being detected by examination. In examining the body of a person supposed to have died from tetanus, the spinal cord would be the first organ looked to.

Dr. Monckton called. He is a youngish man, not so young as the last witness, but not thirty; good-looking, with rather pinched, though well-formed features, highish forehead, dark hair, and sallow complexion. He was dressed in a black surtout, and had a very large tie to his black neck-cloth. He spoke by jerks, thrusting up his shoulders at each sentence, and gives his evidence in an affected manner, that contrasts strongly with the clearness and simplicity of Dr. Harland.

Dr. Monckton said—I am a physician at Rugeley. On the 25th of January I made a post mortem examination of the spinal cord of the deceased. I found

was dressed in a black surtout, and had a very large tie to his black neck-cloth. He spoke by jerks, thrusting up his shoulders at each sentence, and gives his evidence in an affected manner, that contrasts strongly with the clearness and simplicity of Dr. Harland.

Dr. Monckton said—I am a physician at Rugeley. On the 28th of January I made a post mortem examination of the spinal cord of the deceased. I found the muscles of the trunk in a state of laxity, which I sacribe to the decay of the body, and is not at all inconsistent with the statement that they were extremely rigid at the time of death. The legs and arms were extremely rigid, and their posi ion was peculiar. I carefully evanuated the spinal cord, and, if there had been any disease, I am sure I should have detected it. There were granules, but I consider they were of no importance.

Mr. Boycott called. He is a mere lad, about nineteen or twenty, country-looking, with fresh-coloured cheeks, dark hair, and regular features.

Mr. John Boycott, clerk to Mr. Gardner, deposed to having conveyed the jars given him by hir. Devonshire to Dr. Taylor.

James Myatt called. There was some excitement when the name of this witness, the postboy, was heard. He is a young man of small figure, with dark hair, sharp features, and sallowish cheeks, dressed in a seedy-looking dark suit. This witness gave his evidence in a very dry manner and in a sing-song voice, and answered merely what was asked him, playing with his hat the while. Palmer stood with his hands clasped, watching him intently during the whole time.

J mes Myatt said—In November last I was postboy at the Talbot Arms. On the 26th of November I was ordered to take Mr. Stevens to Stafford. It old him I was; he then said he supposed I was going to take the jars; and I said I believed I was. He then asked me if I thought I could upset them, and said, "If you can, there's a ten-pound note for you." I told him I would not, and that I must go, as the horse was in the fly waiting for me at the Star; and if I did not

r. Cook to sign.

Mr. Weatherby is secretary to the Jockey Club, a tall, spare man, with long, yellow face, hard features, and bushy uncombed fron gray hair.

e was dressed in glossy black, speaks rapidly, and bows and bobs as he answers each question.

nswers each question.

Mr. Weatherby, secretary to the Jockey Club, was here called, and he explained hat it was his duty to pay the stakes to the owners of winning race-horses, and e also kept a bank. The deceased had a banking account with him. He knew almer. He kept no account, but he had paid him stakes that he had won. On he 21st of November he received a cheque bearing the signature of the deceased. He returned that cheque to the prisoner by post. The amount of the cheque ras £350. (The cheque in question was then called for on the part of the proseution, but it was not produced.)

When Cheshire was recalled, he gave his evidence very frankly, clearly, and distinctly, as if wishing to redeem his character. As Cheshire detailed the whole course of forgery of cheques, and attestation of Cook's signature to documents acknowledging debts due from Cook to Palmer, the court was awfully still, and Palmer stretched out over the dock, but not a limb or a muscle stirred.

nuscle stirred.

The examination of the witness Cheshire was then resumed. He said—I re-The examination of the witness Cheshire was then resumed. He said—I remember the cheque was drawn in favour of the prisoner, and that the amount was more than £300. The prisoner sent for me again on the following Friday, after Mr. Cosk's death. He had a quarto sheet of paper, and he gave me a pen, and asked me to witness it. There was writing on the paper, and I asked him what it was about. He said it was some business in which he had joined with Cook, and that it was all for Cook's benefit, and this was the document stating so. I think the handwriting was Mr. Palmer's. I told him I could not sign it, as I had not seen Mr. Cook do so. (The production of this document was then called for. It was not produced.) The paper centained a statement to the effect that certain bills were all for Mr. Cook's benefit and not Mr. Palmer's. The amounts were rather large. One was for £1,000, and another, £500. It was signed "Jano, P. Cook." I was in the habit of giving the prisoner letters addressed to his mother. I used to give the prisoner letters addressed to Mr. Cook. While the inquest was going on, the prisoner asked me if I heard anything fresh to let him know. I thought it a temptation for me to open a letter, and I told him I could not do so. The letter I am imprisoned for is one addressed by Dr. Taylor of Mr. Gardner. I read a portion of that letter, and communicated what I had read to the prisoner. I informed him that Dr. Taylor said that no traces of strychnine had been found in Cook's body. The prisoner, when I told him this, replied that he knew they would not, for he was innecent.

During Captain Hatton's examination, and while the letter from Palmer to the coroner was being read, Palmer fidgetted a good deal, and his ungloved hand appeared a shade whiter as it rested on the ledge of the dock; nevertheless he exhibited but few external signs of emotion. When the passage in the letter referring to Dr. Taylor was read, Taylor laughed, and covered his face with his hand.

the enter referring to Dr. Laylor was read, taylor laugued, and covered his face with his hand.

Captain Hatton, the chief constable of the Staffordshire police, here produced a letter sent by the prisoner to Mr. Ward, the coroner. It was read, and stated that he knew that Professor Taylor had stated that he could not discover either strychnine or prussic acid in the body, and that he hoped the verdict would be that he died from natural causes. It concluded, "Ever yours, W. P."

In answer to questions put by Serjeant Shee, the witness Cheshire said that he knew the deceased well, but he could not speak to his handwriting. He was sure that the prisoner asked him whether he had seen or heard anything, and he told him he had seen something, but it would be wrong to tell him. He saw the prisoner at Rugeley on Wednesday, the second day of Rugeley races.

At the conclusion of Cheshire's examination, Ellis Crisp was called, and Cheshire retired with the turnkey down the stairs in the dock, but Crisp was hardly sworn before Serjeant Shee wished Cheshire recalled. He reappeared accordingly, and answered his question from the dock, standing beside Palmer, with a turnkey be were them. Crisp is a fresh-coloured, stoutish man, with light hair and with the Collection of the light hair and with the collection of the light hair and with light hair and with the light hair and with him hair an

Mr. Ellis Crisp, inspector of police at Kareay, said—On the 17th of December

I assisted to search the prisoner's house, and found the book I now produce. It contains the following entry, "Strychnine kills by causing a tetanic fining of the respiratory muscles." The entry was in the prisoner's handwriting.

When the Attorney-General read from the book put in by Bardon, police the strychnine bills.

spector, the passage in Palmer's own handwriting viz., "Strychnine kills causing tetanic fixing of the respiratory muscles," there is a great sen-tion in court. Palmer leant over and talked to Smith, and Smith ther sation in court. turned back and ith then sation in court. Palmer leant over and talked to Smith, and Smith then turned back and entered into animated conversation with Shee. There was a considerable pause after this, and Smith again got up and talked to Palmer over the ledge of the dock. Smith then went back, put his hand before his mouth, and spoke to Grove for a few minutes.

Elizabeth Hawkes, a middle-aged woman, very pale, with brown hair, dressed in a patterned, strawberry-coloured shawl, and a bonnet with a bunch of roses in one side. She spoke very low, and gave her evidence with difficulty.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkes said—I keep a boarding house in Beaufort Buildings, Strand. I knew the prisoner. He was at my house on the first of December best.

trand. I knew the prisoner. He was at my house on the first of December bad I purchased some game and a turkey for him on that day, and the porturchased some fish. The things were pecked up in a hamper, and I directed Mr. Ward, the coroner, at Stoke-upon-Trent.

to Mr. Ward, the coroner, at Stoke-upon-Trent.

George Herring—He is a youngish man, not regular features, with black hair, which curls slightly. He is rather gentlemanly looking, and was dressed in a large brown uppercoat and dark trousers.

When it is announced that the medical witnesses will not be taken today, the court is in an uproar with the shuffling made by the doctors' feet, as they hurry out, and the seats below the the attorneys are left nearly empty.

day, the court is in an uproar with the sluffling made by the doctors' feet, as they hurry out, and the seats below the the attorneys are left nearly empty.

During the whole time of Herring's examination, Palmer, Smith, and George Palmer were in constant communication, and the two latter stood up facing Grove and Shee. Herring appeared rather eager against Palmer, and, while he pauseed for the Judges to take Jown notes, he looked slily round at the prisoner out of the corners of his eyes.

Mr. G. Herring said—I live at New Cross. I knew the deceased, and saw him at Shrewshury races. I put up at the Raven, and occupied a room next to that occupied by the prisoner and Mr. Cook. On the Wednesday of the races I saw a considerable sum of money in bank-notes in the possession of the deceased. He showed me his betting-book, and it contained entries of bets he had made upon the races. On Monday, the nineteenth of November, I received a letter from the prisoner, in which he requested me to call upon him in Beaufort Buildings I aw the prisoner there, and asked him how Mr. Cook was. He said he was all right—a physician had given him a dose of salomel, and advised him not to come out. The prisoner then said what he wanted me for was to acttle his account. He had a sheet of note paper in his hand, and said—"This is it." I then sook down from his dictation the particulars of the best to which Cook was entitued. The result was, that £984 was to be received; and he said he would give me £16 to make up £1,000. He then directed me to pay Mr Pratt £450, and Mr. Padwick £350, out of the money I was to receive—He asked me to draw cheques at once for these amounts, but I refused, and he said it would be all right, as Cook would not deceive him, and he was particularly anxious that I should pay Mr. Pratt, as he said it was for a bill or joint bill of sale on the mares. He then wai. At to know what there was between me and him. There was some conversation on this point, and he then took a £50 Bank of England note out of his pocker, a

Examination continued—When the bill frst became due, Cook paid me £100 non it, and he paid me the remainder at Shrewsbury. Witness then produced

pon it, and he paid me the remainder at Shrewsbury. Witness then produced nother bill of evchange.

Mr. Strawbridge the manager of the bank at Rugeley, was here caited, and e said that the bill which had just been produced was drawn and endorsed by he prisoner, but that the acceptance, which purported to be that of the prisoner's mother, was a forgery. It was for £500, at three months date.

Mr. Herring the nourther stated that this bill hore the genuine endorsement f the deceased. He received the bill from Mr. Fisher, and he gave the prisoner £200, and Mr. Fisher £475, retaining £25 for the discount.

Cross-examined—Several people were taken all at Shrewsbury at the time of he races. He was attacked by diarrhea hunself. He was took several lines in the race-course. It was very wet and damp, and he remonstrated with him pon his being out in such weather.

FOURTH DAY-SATURDAY

FOURTH DAY-SATURDAY.

We are early in court this morning, and by the courtesy of the officials, pass in before the doors are open to the regular public. There is a carpenter altering the jury seats, to give the tall ones more room for their legs, and a woman in black dusting the tables and laying out blotting-paper, pens, &c. One of the Under-Sheriffs is seated in lordly grandeur on the bench, writing orders of admission. Presen.ly the gallery doors are thrown open, and there is immediately a rush of some twenty or thirty persons across seats to secure places in the front row. It is now about a quarter to nine, and the court begins gradually to fill. The Under-Sheriff asks if there will not be a great attendance of reporters for the Sunday papers, and being answered in the affirmative, he orders the front row of one of the boxes to be reserved for them, and writes a ticket to that effect to be nailed on to the bench. And now the notabilities arrive, and at once are pointed out by people in the gallery to their admiring friends. George Palmer, Dr. Christison, Professor Taylor, and Sir Benjamin Brodie; Smith, the lawyer, and his clerk, with the enormous red morocco bag, out of which a pile of thick octavo volumes, like medical works, is taken.

taken.

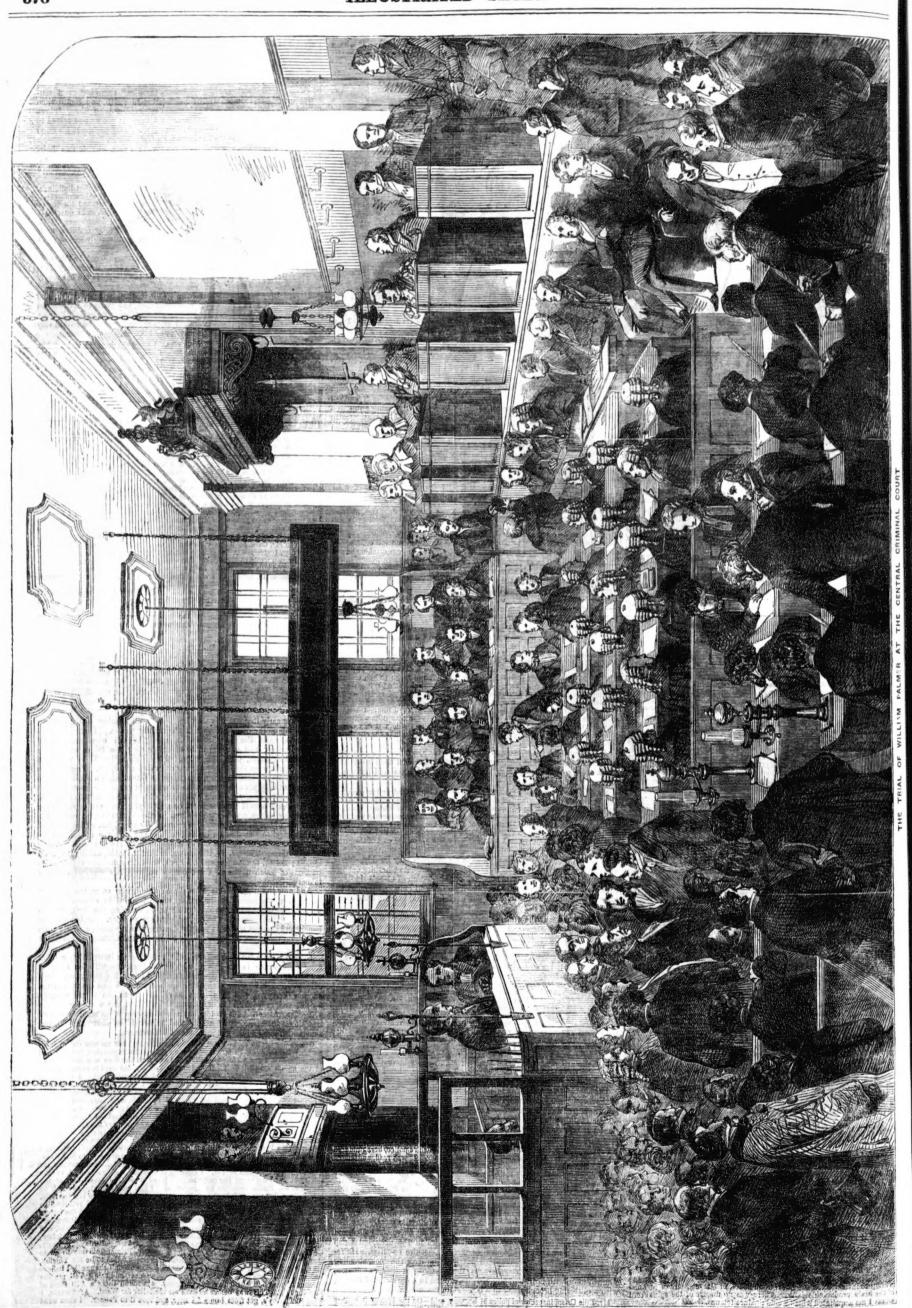
And now the usual events take place: the judges enter, the jury are called over, the people in the gallery crane forward in expectation, and the prisoner is placed at the bar. Palmer, on entering the dock, appears as usual. He is dressed as before, and appears no paler. He bows to the bench, and assumes the same posture, leaving over the dock, with his arms resting on the ledge, and occasionally taking off and drawing on his black gloves.

gloves.

George Bate is the first witness called, and there is immediately a fitter George Bate is the first witness called, and there is immediately a 'fitter among the people in the gallery, who repeat the name with the addition of "Esquire." He looks like a countryfied butler, his cheeks are fresh coloured, and his features regular; he is dressed in black, and wears a check silk cravat, tied in a large bow. He speaks in a half country accent, and stands with his head down at first, but gains confidence as he proceeds. After his answers he has a habit of closing his mouth fast, and frowning a little; he says "askéd" and "listenéd" as coergymen do, and stands with one hand at the arm-hole of his waistcoat.

frowning a little; he says "askéd" and "listenéd" as elergymen do, and stands with one hand at the arm-hole of his waistooat.

George Bate, who said—I was brought up a farmer, but am now out of business. I have known Palmer eight or nine years. In September, October, and November last, I looked after his stud, and saw that the boys who had the care of the horses did their duty. I had no fixed salary, but used to receive money occasionally; some weeks two sovereigns, and some only one. I lodged in Rugeley. The rent I paid was 68.6d per week. I am a single man. I knew the deceased, Cook. I have no doubt that I saw him at Palmer's house in Sept. I cannot fax the date. I dined with him at Palmer's, and after dinner some-thing was said of an insurance of my life. Either Cook or Palmer, which I cannot say, commenced the conversation. I remember the death of Cook, and the inquest. I know Mr. Ward, the coroner. On the morning of the 8th of December, while the inquest was being held, I saw Palmer. He gave me a letter, and told me to go to Stafford, and give it to Mr. Ward. He also gave me a letter to a man naneed France, a dealer in game at Stafford. Palmer said that there would be a package of game from France, which I was to direct and send to Mr. Ward. I got a basket of game from France, and directed it "Mr. Ward, coroner (or solicitor), Stafford," and sent it. I directed it myself. I gave a man 3d. to take the game, but I delivered the note to Mr. Ward unyself. I found him at the Dolphin Inn, Stafford—in the smoking-room. I told him I wanted to speak to him. He called me out into the yard or passage, and there I gave him the note. I kad had no directions as to how I was to deliver the note. I returned to Rugeley that night, saw the prisoner; an loude him at the Rugeley that night, saw the prisoner; and told him. On the Saturday previously, I had take Palmer some money. On the Thursday, Palmer told me to go to Ben, and tell him him he wanted a £5 note. I understood Ben to be Mr. Thirlby, his assistant. Palmer added,







downstairs, leaving Palmer in bed, with the writing materials near. I remained downstairs about half-an-hour. When I went upstairs, Palmer sgain asked me the amount of the bill in the drawer. I just looked at it, and thought it was the same bill I had left there. He then gave me the letter to take to Stafford. I followed Mr. Ward through the room at the railway station, and gave it to him in the road. He did not open the letter, but crumpled it up, and put it in his pocket. I believe I told him from whem I had brought it. Having delivered the letter, I returned to Rugeley, saw the prisoner, and told him that I had given Ward the letter. Cross-examined—Palmer had four brood mares, four yearlings, and a three-year old. I can't tell their value, but I heard that one of these borses sold for 800 guineas. I can't say whether the mares were in foal in November, but I suppose some were. Palmer's stables were at the back of his house, and the paddocks near them covered about twenty acres of ground. I remember a mare called the Duchess of Kent being there. We supposed she slipped her foal, but could not find if. I am not aware that Goldfinder's dam slipped her foal, but could not find if. I am not aware that Goldfinder's dam slipped her foal, but could not find if. I am not aware the top of the paddocks. I cannot say whether it belonged to Palmer, and never examined it. I do not know Inspector Field by sight. I have seen a person whom I was told was Field. He came to me at the latter end of September, or beginning of October or November. I cannot say whether he saw Palmer. He was a stranger to me. I did not see him more than once. On Thursday, December 12, I saw Gillott, who is a sheriff's officer, in Palmer's yard.

Re-examined—It was after the hay harvest that I saw the turf in the paddock cut up. I should say that it was in the latter end of September. I cannot say how long it was before Cook's death.

Dr. Blizard Curling. He is a tall, thin man, of pale complexion, with

Re-examined—It was are recutup. I should say that it was in the latter end of suppose.

Dr. Blizard Curling. He is a tall, thin man, of pale complexion, with a prominent nose, light bushy whiskers, and grayish flaxen hair. He wears a high loose collar, and a xind of olive green surtout, and has but little the appearance of a medical man. At one period of the examination, when witness, on being asked whether syphilitic sores might not produce tetanus, answered that he thinks not. Palmer writes on the foolscap lying before him, tears off the scrap, folds it up, and keeps it in his hand. He wrote slowly and without the least shaking of the pen, and folded the paper up with great calmness and composure. Dr. Curling gave his answers with great caution, and after each there was generally a buzz of annrobation.

produce tetanus, answered that is the tambas not. Tanker writes on the noise playing before him, tears off the asray, folds it up, and keeps it in his hand. He wrote leaving and without the least shaking of the pen, and folded the paper up with great calmness and composure. Dr. Curling gave his answers with great caution, and after each there was generally a buzz of paprobation.

Thomas Bliard Curling, a member of the College of Surgeons, and surgeon and the hospital, deposed that he had particularly turied his attention to triams, and said—Tetanus means a spasmodic affection of the voluntary muscles to the London Hospital, deposed that he had particularly turied his attention to triams, and said—Tetanus means a spasmodic affection of the voluntary muscles chould not call them tetanus. I have seen more than fifty cases of trammifest sized by stiffness about the jaws and back of the neck. Rigidity of the muscles of the ablomen afterwards sets in. In many instances the nucles of the back and the strength of the state o

vulsions. I am of opinion that, in the case of Cook, there was neither apoplexy nor epilepsy.

The Attorney-General said, that is Mr. Bamford was so unwell that it was doubtful whether he would be able to appear as a witness, he proposed to put in his deposition, in order to found upon it a question to the witness now under examination.

Mr. Bamford's deposition was then read. We do not give it, as he was well enough to be examined as a witness on the following Tuesday.

The examination of Dr. Todd was then proceeded with, as follows:—
Having heard the deposition in Mr. Bamford read, I do not believe that the deceased died from apopiexy or from epilepsy. I never knew tetanus arise either from syphilitic sores or from sore throat. There are poisons which will produce tetanic convalsions. The principal of those poisons are nux vomica and those which contain as their sective ingredients strychnine and bruchia. I should not like to give a human subject a quarter of a grain. Half a grain might destroy life—a grain certainly would. Strychnine acts more rapidly in solution than in any other form—symptoms would develope themselves in ten minutes after it was taken, if the dose were a large one; if not so large, in half an hour or an hour perhaps. Those symptoms would be tetanic convulsions—more especially those of the spine and neck; the head would be bent back, and the trunk boxed in a marked manner; the extremities would be stiffened and jerked out. Death would follow in a quarter or half an hour if the dose were large. The difference between tetanus produced by strychnine and other tetanus is very marked. In the former case the duration of the symptoms is very short, and they will subside if the dose has not been strong enough to produce death, and will be renewed in fresh paroxysma; whereas in other descriptions of tetanus the symptoms commence in a mild form, and become

stronger as the disease progresses. Difficulty of breathing is common to tetanus properly so called and to tetanic convulsions occasioned by strychnine. It is remarkable that the deceased was able to swallow, and that there was no fixing of the jaw, which would have been the case with tetanus proper, resulting either from a wound or from disease. From all the evidence I have heard, I think the syraptoms presented in the case of Mr. Cook arose from tetanus produced by strychnine.

Cross-examined—There are eases of every grade and degree of tetanus, sloping into each other. An examination of the spinal cord shortly after death, in investigating supposed deaths from strychnine, is important. I think that granules upon the spinal cord, such as I have heard described, would not be likely to cause tetanus. I have examined the interior of animals killed by strychnine; but I have not observed in such cases that the right side of the heart was usually fill of blood. It was usually empty on both sides. I do not agree with Dr. Taylor, or other authorities, in the opinion that in cases of tetanus animals died asphyxiated. If they did, we should invariably have the right side of the heart full of blood, which is not the case. I know from my reading that morphia sometimes produces convulsions, but I believe they would be of an epileptic character.

Re-examined—I should say that the heart is more ordinarily empty than filled after tetanus. I think that the heart would be more contracted after strychnine than in ordinary tetanus. A medical practitioner would have no difficulty is distinguishing between tetanic and ordinary convulsions. I apprehend that there was nething to prevent the discovery of disease in the spinal cord had any existed previously to death.

after tetanus. I think that the heart would be more contracted after strychmine than in ordinary tetanus. A medical practitioner would have no difficulty in distinguishing between tetanic and ordinary convulsions. I apprehend that there was nething to prevent the discovery of disease in the spinal cord had any existed previously to death.

Sir Benjamin Brodie. On the name being repeated, there was great excitement in court. He is a little man, with stern features, and gray hair that hangs in skeins over his forehead. His brows are curved partly downwards, as if with long thought, his nose is prominent, and his mouth almost straight. He wore a brown coat, stood with his thumbs resting on the edges of his trousers pockets, and his legs apart, and nodded and jerked his head to the counsel as he spoke. When he said, "Perhaps I had better say at once that I never saw a case in which the symptoms I have heard described arose from any disease," there was a great sensation in court, but Palmer never moved; still rested his arms on the ledge of the dock, and looked steadily at Brodie. Sir Benjamin kept his eyes fixed on Lord Campbell, and measured out his words at the rate of his Lordship's pen. After he had left the witness box, a whisper ran round the gallery that his "idence, which was utterly unshaken by Shee, was wonderfully clear, and most damaging to Palmer.

Sir Benjamin Brodie said—In the course of my practice I have had many cases of death from tetanus. Death from idiopathic tetanus is very rare in this country. The ordinary tetanus in this country is traumatic tetanus. I have heard the symptoms which accompanied the death of Mr. Cook, and am of opinion that so far as there was a general contraction of the muscles, they yresembled those of traumatic tetanus; but as to the course those symptoms took, they were entirely different. I have attended to the detailed description of the attack suffered by Mr. Cook on the Monday night, its ceasing on Tuesday, and its renewal on the Tuesday night. The symptom—generally

The court was here adjourned, but before leaving the dock, Palmer nodded to Smith, and showed him the bit of paper on which he had previously written, and Smith caught it in his hat.

Dr. Daniell. He is tall, with rather a red face and hook nose, with square shoulders, straight silver-gray hair, and white whiskers. He was dressed in a black surtout and tweed trousers, and had but little the appearance of a surgeon. pearance of a surgeon.

pearance of a surgeon.

Dr. Daniell said—In the course of a long practice, I should think that I have seen at least thirty cases of tetanus. Two of those were certainly cases of idiopathic tetanus, which is of very rare occurrence in this country. I have heard the description given of the symptoms which accompanied the attack upon Mr. Cook before his death, and it appears to me that the circumstances of that attack are assuredly distinguishable from those which came under my experience in cases of tetanus. The evidence of Sir B. Brodie quite expresses my opinion with respect to the difference of the symptoms between ordinary tetanus and tetanic convulsions produced by strychnine. No case of tetanus that came under my notice terminated in a shorter period than thirty hours. Clinching of the hands is not a usual symptom of ordinary tetanus, ner twisting of the foot. The symptoms as they have been described certainly cannot be referable to apoplexy or epilepsy. In my judgment, the symptoms in the case of Mr. Cook could not be referred either to idiopathic or traumatic tetanus.

Cross-examined—I am not aware that excitement or irritation from vomiting has ever been given as to the cause of tetanus. I cannot say whether in the case of death from suffocation, the heart would be full of blood or the reverse. An examination of the spinal cord or marrow never, so far as I know, afforded evidence of the cause to which said tetanus was to be attributed.

Dr. Solly seems about forty years of age, has a large bald head, with a

An examination of the spinal cord or marrow never, so far as I know, afforded evidence of the cause to which said tetanus was to be attributed.

Dr. Solly seems about forty years of age, has a large bald head, with a small quantity of light hair, and gray whiskers. His features are sharp, and his complexion fresh. He gave his evidence with the most perfect firmness, and in a clear, distinct voice.

Mr. Samuel Solly, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital—I have seen many cases of tetanus. The shortest period that I recollect during which the disease lasted before it terminated in death was thirty hours. The disease was always progressive in its character. I have heard the description given by the witnesses of Mr. Cook's attacks; they differ essentially from those I have seen. In my experience of tetanus, there has always been a marked expression of countenance seen it, you can never mistake it. In my judgment, the symptoms detailed in Mr. Cook's case are referable neither to apoplexy, epilepsy, nor to any disease that I have ever witnessed.

Cross-examined—The sort of grin which I have described is known as risus sardonicus. It is not common to all convulsions. Epilepsy is a disease of a convulsive character. I heard the account given of Mr. Cook's death—that he uttered a piercing shriek, and died after five or six minutes quietly. That last shrick and the paroxysm which accompanied it bear in some respects a resemblance to epilepsy. Death from tetanus accompanied with convulsions seldom leaves any trace behind it; but death from convulsions arising from epilepsy does leave its trace in the shape of a slight effusion of blood on the brain, and a congestion of the vessels.

Mr. Henry Lee, surgeon to King's College and to the Lock Hospital, deposed that he probably saw as many as 3,000 cases of a syphilitic character in a year, and never knew an instance of that disease terminating in tetanus.

Dr. Corbett—He is a red-faced, uncouth-looking man, partly bald, and snuffles as he talks. He has large broad shoulders, and c

paper parcel. His broad Scotch accent caused some mirth in court.

Dr. Henry Corbett, of Glasgow, said—I remember a patient, named Agnes Sennett, alias Agnes French, who died at the Glasgow Infirmary, on the 27th of September, 1845. It was stated that she had taken strychnine pills, which had been prepared for another patient in the ward, and the symptoms which accompanied her death were those of strychnine. I saw her when she was under the influence of the poison, and I had seen her the day before that perfectly well. When I saw her after she had taken the poison, she was un bed. The symptoms were these:—There was a strong retraction of the mouth; the face was much suffused and red; the pupils of the eyes were dilated; the head was bent back; the spine was curved; and the muscles were rigid and hard like a board; the arms were stretched out; the hands were clinehed; and there were severe parcysms recurring every few seconds. She died in about an hour and a quarter after taking the pills. According to the prescription, there should have been a quarter of a grain of strychnine in each pill, and this woman bad taken three.

Cross-examined—The retraction of the mouth was continuous, but it was worse

at times. I do not think that I observed it after death. The hands were not clinched after death—they were "semi-bent." She died an hour and a court of the court

after taking the medicine.

Re-examined—There was spasmodic action and grinding of the teeth.

Could open her mouth and swallow. There wes no lock-jaw or ordinary leta

The next witness, Dr. Watson, was a tall young man with a pecu

freckied Scotch complexion.

Dr. Watson, a surgeon at the Glasgow Infirmary, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, adding that when the woman's body was opened, the heart was found distended and stiff, and the cavities of the heart empty.

During the examination of these two witnesses, and the details of Agnes Sennet's case, the court was extremely quiet, and Smith and Palmer had one

or two carnest conversations.

Mr. Morley. He is a small bald-headed man with sharp features and high checkbones, and altogether is not unlike an umbrella handle. He is about 50, and was dressed in a black suit, with a gold watchchain in his

waistocat.

Three other cases, which exhibited symptoms of an almost presidely similar character, were spoken to. One referred to a lady who took a mixture, containing there grains of strychnice, by mistake for salcine, and in a few minus afterwards rang the bell violentily for her servant, who, on entering the room, found her leaning upone children and the surpers of the containing the property of the containing the property of the containing the property of the containing the con

sible, and gave the most damaging evidence, which all the Serjeant's barlying could not shake.

Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, said—I have made the poison called strychnia the subject of my attention. It is the produce of the nux vomica, which also contains bruchia, a poison of analogous character, but estimated at from one sixth to one twelft the strength of strychniae. I have performed a variety of experiments with strychnia on animal life, but have never witnessed its action on a human subject. I have tried its effects upon rabbits in ten or twelve instances. The symptoms are, on the whole, very uniform. The quantity I have given has varied from half'a grain to two grains. Half a grain is sufficient to destroy a rabbit. I have given it both in a solid and liquid state. When given in a fluid state it produces its effects in a very few minutes; when in a solid state, as a sort of pill or bolus, in about six to elever minutes. The time varies according to the strength of the dose, and the strength of the animal. In my opinion the poison is first absorbed into the blood, then circulated through the body, and especially acts on the spinal cord, from which proceed the nerves acting on the voluntary muscles. The circulation of the blood through the whole system takes place about once in four minutes. The circulation in the animals is quicker. The absorption of the poison by rabbits is, therefore, quicker. The time would alse depend on the state of the stomach,—whether it contained much food or not, whether the poison came into immediate contact with the inner surface of the stomach. The poison must be absorbed before it acts on the nervous system. For about five or six minutes after the poison is administered, the animal does not appear to suffer, but moves about gently; when the poison

incisa to set it sudlenly falls on its side, there is a trembling, a quivering memor of the whole muscles of the body, arsing from the possen producing viale and unfortularly controller. There is then a sudlen pancysis or it, the size with the form of a bow, the jaws are spannedically closed, the even are produced in the form of a bow, the jaws are spannedically closed, the even are produced in the form of a bow, the jaws are spannedically closed, the even are produced in the produced party of the pro

mony in a dog four months of evinjection; "the animal had taken about forty-five grains."

Mr. Serjeant Shee referred to a case in Ordin, in which forty-five grains were given to a dog, and three and a half months after death a quantity was found in the fat, and some in the liver, bones, and issues.

Witness—That shows that antimony gets into the bones and flesh; but I never knew a case in which forty-five grains had been given, and I have given no opinion upon such a case. Much depends on the made n which this poison is given. A dog has been poisoned with six grains. When antimony is administered, as it was in the case cited by Ordin, the liver become fatty and gristed. Cook's here presented no appearance of the far. I should infer that the antimony we found in Cook's body was given much nover recently than in the experiments described by Ordin. I was fees applied to it thus age on Thursday, the 27th of November, by Mr. Stevens. Either that it was not not to some on Thursday, the 27th of November, by Mr. Stevens. Either that is an income Mr. Gardner. I had not known Mr. Gardner, containing the passage—"We do not find strychnine, prussic acid, or any trace of opium. From the contents having been daysined as ay, it is now impossible to say whether

any strychnine had or had not been given just before death, but it is quite pos-sible for tartar emetic to destroy life if given in repeated doses; and, so far as we can at present form an opinion, in the absence of any natural cause of death, the deceased may have died from the effects of antimony in this or some other form."

Witness—That was our opioins at the sime. We could infer nothing size. I have said that the quantity of antimony found was not sufficient to account for thin. I say distancily, that, from the traces to Cook had, it was statisfied in which it is a substance of the control of the county of the cou

Cross-examined—I have no facts to state upon which formed the opinion that the poison acts by absorption.

Professor Brande said—I was not present at the analysis of the liver, splsen, &c., of the deceased; but the report of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees was sent to me for my inspection. I was present at one of the analyses. We examined in the first place the action of copper upon a very weak solution of animony, and we ascertained there was no action until the solution was slightly acidified by muri-

atic acid and heated. The antimony was then deposited, and I am enabled to state positively that that deposit was antimony. The experiment I refer to was made for the purpose of teaing the accuracy of the test that had aiready been applied, and it was perfectly satisfactory.

Professor Chratiston and—I have directed a good deal of attention to strychnia. In my opinion it acts by absorption into the bowd, and through that upon the order of the property of the control of the property of the control of the control

SIXTH DAY-TUESDAY.

relied on.

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY.

The crowd outside the court was as numerous this morning as ever. All day long there is a mob congregated, who begin by observing the entrance of the visitors, and end by watching the exit of the judges: an eager crowd, that waylays every one leaving the court for information as to the progress of the trial; a critical crowd, too, that discusses the appearance of the witnesses, objects to the cut of Mr. George Palmer's whiskers, and knows the jury to a man. Innumerable speculations on the proceedings have been propounded among those assembled outside the court. The prisoner has been as completely (although not so fairly) tried by them as he could have been in any court in the world.

To-day there was less of a rush for places inside the court than on any previous morning; and we heard that there were fewer persons turned away from the doors, yet every available seat was taken by ten minutes past nine; and from about eleven o'clock the policemen and the obese old doorkeeper kept up their daily amusement of admitting visitors inside the door of the court just for the satisfaction of turning them out again. A gentleman connected with our establishment was served in this manner.

Enter gentleman through door with a Press-ticket. Lapse of three minutes.

minutes.

Fat door-keeper, (in a loud whisper)—"You must not block up the

Enter geneman through utor with a Artese-text. Lapse of three minutes.

Fat door-keeper, (in a loud whisper)—"You must not block up the gangway."

Fat door-keeper—"You must not block up the gangway."

Foliceman—"All right. It's 'Hourrated News.'"

F. D. K—"Don'ttell me, 'Hourrated News.'"

F. D. K—"Don'ttell me, 'Hourrated Times.'"

Foliceman and F. D. K. logether—"Here, come out, will you? 'Illustrated Times' came in at eight!"

(Exit gentleman exclaiming against the whole of the proceedings.)

To-day there were more ladies present than usual, and the bench near the doorway was crowded to excess. Under-Sheriff Rose, one of the most obliging and conciliating men in the world, appeared to be occupied the whole of the day in appending his name to tickets, both blue and yellow. The heap of letters lying behind the barrier, the accumulation of one morning, was sufficient to frighten even a newspaper editor.

Just before ten o'clock, the noise and buzz of the court suddenly ceased. Everybody simultaneously became uncovered. The prisoner, by some mysterious process, seemed to be jerked into the dock. The judges took their seats, and the trial continued. Palmer looked wearied. A dark mark was visible under each eye; but he assumed the same composure which he had displayed on former days.

Sitting behind Smith (Palmer's solicitor), and by the side of Grove, was Letheby, who was in attendance for the purpose of suggesting questions during the cross-examination of scientific witnesses. His hair is light, of the crisp curly sort; he has prominent teeth and eyes, and has a quick intelligent look.

When the jury entered the box, some of them seemed hardly quite awake; but they eventually brightened up a little, particularly when at the end of the day's proceedings, Lord Campbell sent them out for a walk in the Temple Gardens.

Stevens (Cook's father-in-law) seemed very anxious throughout the day. He continually pursed up his under lip, and nervously unsettled his scanty iron-gray hair.

The judges paid unwearied attention t

Stevens (Cook's father-in-law) seemed very anxious throughout the day. He continually pursed up his under lip, and nervously unsettled his scanty iron-gray hair.

The judges paid unwearied attention to the evidence; every word of which Lord Campbell appeared to take down. His low exclamation to the too rapid witnesses, "Now, stop!" was continually repeated throughout the day—an infliction, by the way, that Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., seemed rather impatient under.

The proceedings opened with the examination of
Dr. John Jackson, the Indian physician, who was called to speak as to idiopathic tetanus. He was the only witness for the prosecution who seemed to give conclusive evidence of the existence of such a disease. Some considered him to be a most important witness for Palmer, although, in cross-examination, he smiled as it were at every question put by Serjeant Sleec, as though he saw the drift of it—no matter how cautiously it might have been put. Shee exidently did not get a word more out of him than he intended to say. Dr. Jackson is a midd-looking man with a very intelligent face and a withered sort of expression, a small eye, and a close, taouchtful meach. He is by no recurs old-looking, although a lange shock of gray him overtops has face.

Dr. Jackson said—I have recently returned from India, where I have practised

f or twenty-five years. I have had my attention directed to cases of idiopat \$\alpha^2\$ and traumatic tetanus. In England, idiopathic tetanus appears to be rare; it Indiant is comparatively frequent. I have seen not less than forty cases of idio matic tetanus in the hospital at Calcutta. That discuse is not considered to be so fatal as traumatic tetanus, but I have found it equally so. In adults there is no difference between the symptoms of the two discases. I have always acer idiopathic tetanus preceded by premonitory symptoms; these are a peculiar expression of the contenance and stiffness in the runscies of the threat and of the jaw. The period which usually clapses between the attack of idiopathic tetanus and the fatal termination of the chacase is in infants introveight hours; in adults it is longer, and may continue many days, going through the same grade as the traumatic form of the discase. I have not heard the evidence of the attack of the decreased Cool.



THE OLD CONDEMNED CELL, NEWGATE.

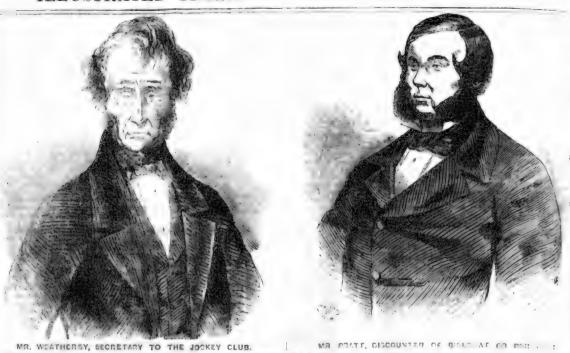
Cross-examined—In idiopathic tetanus, the patient is always uncomfortable for some time before the attack. He complains more of the nuscles of his neck. I never heard a patient complain of want of appetite. I have known cases of diopathic tetanus in which the first paroxysm occurred in bed. Sometimes one of the premonitory symptoms is a difficulty in swallowing.

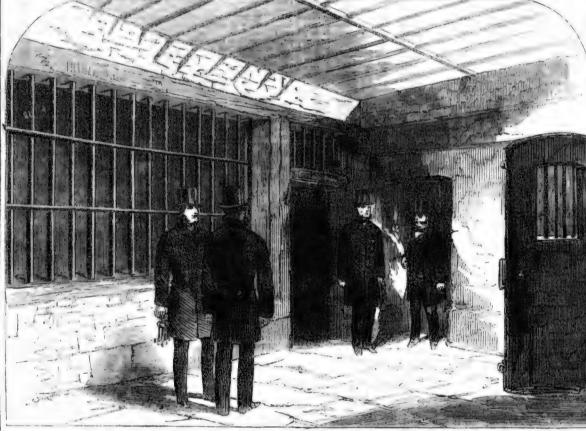
Re-examined—In an infant, not more than six hours will clapse between the premonitory symptoms and the commencement of the tetanic paroxysm; in an add by the internal will be from twelve to twenty-four, sometimes more than that. The intervals from the commencement of the tetanic consulsions to death will vary ferm wo to ten days.



GATEWAY DES WEEN NEWSATE AND THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Daniel Scully Bergen, Chief Superintendent of the Staffordshire Police: assumed an air of great importance. He rubbed his chin with affected dignity, and condescended to correct the counsel as to the construction of their questions. It cannot be said that he gave an answer—he dictated one, alike to judge, jury, and counsel. He is a sort of middle-aged Dogberry, but thin. Field, the detective, is no favourite of his; and he soon let Serjeant Shee know that Field was not an Inspector. He was dressed in private clothes, wore a gold chain, and had a sharp-pointed shirt-





PRISONERS' WAITING CELLS BELOW THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.



THE JURORS' RETIRING ROOM AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT



JURORS' SLEEPING AFARTMENT AT THE LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

. He has a quick, little eye, and a thin, prying nose. He was evi-of opinion that he was the most important individual connected he whole case.

the whole case.

Daniel Bergen, the chief Superintendent of Police at Stafford, said—I bear the words of the concer's inquest on the body of Cook. After the versitet had been seed in coroner's inquest on the body of Cook. After the versitet had been seed in coroner's inquest on the body of Cook. After the versitet had been seed the coroner's inquest on the body of Cook. After the versitet had been seed the coroner's inquest on the body of Cook. After the versitet had been seed the coroner's inquest on the follow-freed way in the coroner's papers, the greater portion in the surgery dawing-room, but some in Palmer's bedroom. Eventually, on the follow-flusday morning, I tied up all the papers, and conveyed them to Stafford to I delivered them to Mr. Hutton, the Cinef Constable. Some days afterwards, bag was opened in my presence, and the papers were gone through minutely for Deane, solicitor, acting for the prosecution. He classified them, and they then again tied up. Mr. Deane copied a portion of them, but he kept none, y were all left at the office of the Chief Constable. I did not find a cheque dessrs. Weatherby, purporting to bear the signature of Cook, nor any paper porting to bear his signature respecting bills of exchange. Mr. Deane selected gre number of letters and documents, private accounts and private letters, the were delivered to Mr. George Palmer. William Palmer was arrested on night of the 15th of December. The inquest was held at the Talbot Arms. It lasted more a fortnight. The prisoner was arrested by the sheriff on a civil process a or two before the verdict was delivered. From the commencement of the est until thing, he was at his bouse at Rugeley. He was never present be inquest, nor did any one act professionally for him.

leary Augustus Deane is a partner in the firm of Chubb, Deane, and abb, of Gray's Inn, solicitors to the Prince of Wales Insurance Office. Its evidently a shrewd, quiet young lawyer, with the tact to admit just such to convey the appearance of being perfectly straightforwar

Augustus Deane, examined by Mr. James—I am an attorney, and a of the firm of Chubb, Deane, and Chubb, Gray's Inn. I attended the on the body of Walter Palmer, but not that on the body of Cook. On of December I saw Palmer's papers at Stafford. Among them I found the upon Messrs. Weatherby, purporting to be signed by the deceased Cook, paper like that which the witness Cheshire stated that Palmer asked ttest.

paper like that which the witness Cheshire stated that Palmer asked attest.

-examined—I know Field, the detective officer. We were solicitors to ace of Wales Insurance Office. It was in our employment that Field Stageley. He did not see the prisoner Palmer. His visit had been prey that of another officer, named Simpson. Simpson went from Stafford day with myself and Field. He told me he had seen Palmer. I think tinto Staffordshire in the first week in October.

canined—Field was sent down to make inquiries as to the habits of life of diter Palmer, of whose death the office had shortly before received notice, to inquire into the circumstances of a person named Bate, with referaproposal for an insurance of £25,000 upon his life.

Strawbridge, manager of the Bank at Rugeley, the witness who the handwriting of Sarah Palmer, is a short, sharp, decisive, little lerk. When examined about Palmer's account at the bank in Nother Sarah Palmer, and the standard of the bank in Nother Sarah Palmer, and the standard of the Bank at Rugeley, was called and proved a decement of the bank at Rugeley, was called and proved decements.

on from memory.

whiridge, manager of the bank at Rugeley, was called and proved jawing and endorsement of a bill at three months for £2,000 William Palmer, and purporting to be accepted by Sarah Palmer—handwriting of the prisoner, and that the acceptance was a forgery spin, solicitor—This bill would have become due on Oct. 6, **six a been paid off it. I took proceedings against the prisoner, and the been paid off it. I took proceedings against the prisoner, and the manager addressed to Mr. Padwick on the 12th of November, and enhance addressed to Mr. Padwick on the 12th of November, and enhance addressed to Mr. Padwick on the 12th of the 12th of 1 produce the cheque for £1,000, enclosed in this letter of the 12th is dated the 28th. That cheque was not paid. I produce another ted the 5th of December, 1855, payable to Mr. Padwick, or bearer, for £000. That was not paid. £1,000 still remained due. We then arprisoner's person.

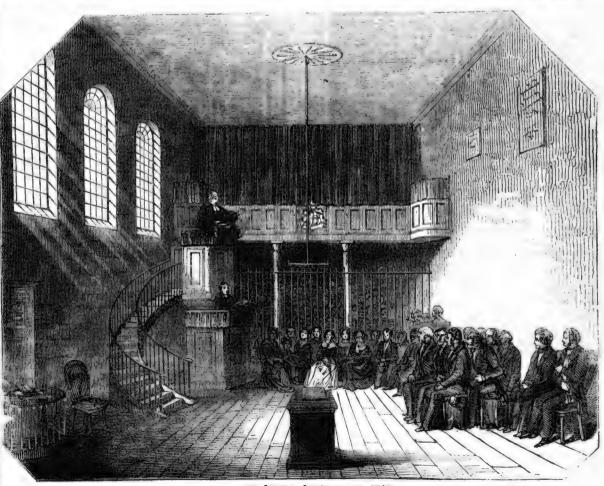
Mr. Bamford was led into the court by Mr. Gardner, the solicitor for the presecution, and an officer of the court. He appeared very ill and

feeble; indeed, it was with great difficulty that he made his way to the witness-box. He is very old (upwards of eighty); and the suspicion of a want of care and a lack of medical knowledge, coming at the close of an irre-proachable, quiet country life, seems to have quite broken up the old gentleman. He is very deaf and very garrulous. Of course, he never attended to Lord Campbell's "Stop! now, stop!" until he was pulled up short by the deep-toned voice of the Usher, who, by-the-bye, had to repeat the Attorney-General's questions in a loud voice. Though not at all devoid of intelligence, he rambled a good deal, calling Saturday Friday, and l'almer Cook. He presented a very curious appearance as he sat in the

witness-box, on a chair furnished for him by one of Baron Alderson's sons who was sitting at the end of the bench close behind him.

His head is trained, as it were, in a stiff fringe of whitish-gray, wiry hair, which begins at each side of his chin, and sticks out rather preposterously all round. He looks (saying it without offence) for all the world like a pantaloon in private life, with a white cravat and a very high collar to his coat.

Mr. Bamford said—I am a surgeon and apothecary at Rugeley, in Staffordshire.
I first saw the deceased on Saturday, the 17th of November. Palmer, the pri soner, asked me to visit him. Palmer said that Cook had been daining with him.



THE CHAPEL AT- NEWGATE.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

the day before, and had taken too much champague. I went with Palmer to see Gook. I saked Gook if he had taken too much wine the day before, and he assued me that he took but two glasses. I toud mappy trance of hije hout Gook, but there was constant rounting. I preserted to hum as where effective vescing draught and a six ounce mixture. I mover saw Gook take any of the pils which I had preserried. After I had prepared the pils on the Moulay evening, I took them to the Tabot Arms and give them to a servant maid, who took taem upsairs. On the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, I prepared the same pills. I saw Palmer on the Tueslay merings. I was going to see Gook. He met me. I asked him if he had seen Cook the night before. He said that he saw him between nine and ten o'clock, and was with him for half an hour. He requested that I would not daturb Cook, and I went home writhout seeing him. Between twelve and one o'clock Palmer met me again. I was going to see Gook, and Palmer begged I would not go, because he was still and quiet, and he did not wish him to be disturbed. At seven o'clock in the evening Palmer came to my house, and requested me to go and see Cook again. I went and saw him, Having seen Cook, I lett he room with Jones and Palmer. Palmer said he rather wished Cook to I are his pils again and that he would walk up with me for them. He did so, and stand by while I prepared them in my surgery. I had strychnin in a curboard in my own private room. I put the pills in a box, and addressal it, "high pills. On the Tuesday night Palmer requested that I would put on a direction. After that I did not again ace Cook alive. Palmer took away the pills between seven said eight o'clock. I had wrapped the box up in paper, and had scaled it. There was no impression of a scal upon it. The direction was upon a separate paper, which I placed under the box, and between took away the pils between even said eight o'clock. I had wrapped the box up in paper, and had scaled it. There was no impression of a scal upon it. The head of the day before, and had taken too much champagne. I went with Palmer to see Cook. I asked Cook if he had taken too much wine the day before, and he

Thomas Pratt, solicitor and bill-discounter, of Queen Street. May Fair, was one of the most peculiar of all the witnesses. He is a tall, large man, rather fashionable in his style of dress, with an enormous pair of brown whiskers, and having the face of a small London boy, and the low voice of

rather fashionable in his style of dress, with an enormous pair of brown whiskers, and having the face of a small London boy, and the low voice of a retiring female.

He is a paradox. How any man with such a face, and such a little voice, can have such whiskers, or can charge such an enormous rate of discount, it is impossible to imagine. Mr. Edwin James seemed bothered by hm; for his angry and repeated exclamation, "For goodness' sake, speak up," was uttered in a tone of amazement as if he had failed to reconcile the person and the per centage.

He had eight of the notorious "Sarah Palmer" bills; Espin had one; Herbert Wright (of whom more presently) four; in all thirteen, representing an enormous sum of money. A sensation was produced in court as Strawbridge gave evidence of forgery in these eight successive cases. Stevens at the same time denied the signature of Cook to a cheque.

Thomas Pratt said—I am a solicitor, and practise in Queen Street, Mayfair. I know the prisoner Palaier. My acquaintance with him commenced at the end of November, 1853. I obtained for him a loan of £1,000; that was repaid. In October, 1854, I was employed by him to make a claim for two policies upon the life of Ann Palmer, and I received upon the prisoner's account £3,000 from the Norwich Union. The money was applied in payment of, I think, three bills, amounting to £3,500 or £4,600, and of loans obtained after I had made the claims upon the olicies. £1,500 was paid to Palmer, or applied to other purposes under his direction. In April, 1855 Palmer applied to me for a loan of £2,000. I obtained it upon a fill drawn by himself, and purporting to be accepted by Sarah Palmer. On the 28th of November of that year there were eig tibils held by clients of mine or by myself, to the amount of £12,500. Only two tills, for £2,000 each, were overdue in November, 1855. Two bills, for £100 and £1,000, were held over. With two exceptions, these bills were disc unted at the rate of sixty per cent. On the 9th of November the thirteest for he ding o

them as served. You told me your mother was coming up this mouth, and would set the them."

About a week atterwards, I wrote to him. [This letter had no date, but bore a postmark, Sept. 24]:—.

"You are aware there are three bills of £2,000 each, accepted by your mother, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, falling due in a day or two. Now, as the £13,000 cannor be received from the Prince or Wales. Insurance Office for three months, it will be necessary that those bils should be renewed; I will, therefore, thank you to redd me up three new acceptances to meet those coming due; and which, which hey fall due, I presume the money will be ready to meet, which will amount to £1,500 more than your mother has given acceptances for."

On the 6th of October I wrote to him another letter, containing this passage:—

"I have your note acknowledging receipt by your mother of the £2,000 acceptance, due the 2nd October. Why not let her acknowledge it herself? You must really not fail to come up at once, if it be only for the purpose of arranging for the payment of the two bills at the end of the month. Remember, I can make no terms for their renewal, and they must be paid."

I had receive from Palmer a letter, dated October 5, acknowledging, on the part of his mother, the receipt of a bill of exchange for £2,000. On the 10th I wrote to Palmer a letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"However, not to repeat what I said in my last, but with the view of pressing on you the remembrance that the t c bills due at the end of this month—the 26th and 27th—must be met, I say to more. The £2,000 acceptance of your mother, due the 29th of September, I sent her yesterday. It was renewed by the second of the three sent me up."

On the 18th of October I wrote to Palmer as follows:—

mountry, one the zero or september, I sent her yesterday. It was renewed by the second of the three sent me up."

On the 18th of October I wrote to Palmer as follows:—

"I send copies of two letters I have received. As regards the first, it show, how important it is that you or your mother should prepare for payment of the £4,000 due in a few days. I cannot now obtain delay on the same ground I die the others, for then I could have no ground for supposing the claim would not be admitted."

how important it is that you or your mother should prepare for payment of the \$\frac{2}{4},000 \text{ due in a few days.} I cannot now obtain delay on the same ground I did the others, for then I could have no ground for supposing the claim would not be admitted."

The Witness—On the 27th of October Palmer called and paid me \$\pmu 250\$. That was on account of the bills due on the \$25th and \$27th of that month. He said he would remit another sum of an equal amount before the tollowing Wednesday, and would pay the remainder of the principal by instalments as shortly as possible. In reply to a letter of mine of the \$27th of October I received a letter from him, as follows:—

"I will send you the \$\pmu 250\$ from Worcester. on Twesday, asarranged. For goodness' sake do not think of writs; only let me knowt hat such steps are going to be taken, and I will get you the money, even if Is ay \$\pmu 1,000\$ for it; only give me a tair chance and you shall be paid the whole of I e money."

On the \$31st of October I wrote to Palmer:—

"The \$\pmu 250\$ in registered letter duly received to-day. With it I have been enabled to obtain consent to the following.—That, with the exception of issuing the write against your mother, no proceeding as to service shall be made until the morning of Saturday, the 10th, when you are to send u, the \$\pmu 1,000\$ or \$\pmu 1,500\$. You will be debited with a month's interest on the whole of \$\pmu 4,000\$ out of the money sent up. I impress upon you the necessity of your being punctual as to the bills. You will not forget also the \$\pmu 1,500\$ due on the 9th of November."

On the 6th of November I issued writs against the prisoner and his mother for \$\pmu 4,000\$, upon the two bills, and I sent the writs to Mr. Crabb, a solicitor, at Rugeley. On the 10th the prisoner called upon me, and paid me \$\pmu 300\$. This made altogether \$\pmu 500\$, with the second \$\pmu 500\$ received from Worcester, but \$\pmu 500\$ was deducted for interest. He was to make further payments, but no particular sum was mentioned. T

"I have your note, and am greatly disappointed at the non-receipt of the toney as promised, and at the vague assurances as to any money. I can undersand, "is true, that your being detained by the illness of your friend has been accurate of not sending up the larger amount, but the smaller sum you ought to are acnt. If anything unpleasant occurs you must thank yourself.

have sent. If anything unpleasant occurs you must thank jourself.

"The death of Mr. Cook will now compel you to look about as to the payment of the bill for £500 on the 2nd of December.

"I have written Saunders, informing him of my claim, and requesting to know by re urn what claim he has for keep and training. I send down copy of a bill of sale to Crubble, to see it enforced."

On the 23rd of November I received a note from Palmer, saying that Messrs Weatherby, of 6, Old Burlington Street, would forward a cheque for £75 in the morning. On the 24th I received the note of the payment of the that day or Monday, I saw on the 24th, when he signed the following paper:—

Weatherby, of 6, Old Burlington Street, would forward a cheque for £75 in the morning. On the 24th I received nother more, asying that he would come up either that day or Monday. I saw on the 24th, when he signed the following paper:—

"I have paid you this day £100. £75 you will pay for renewal of £1,500, due the 25th of November, for one month, and £25 on account of the £2,000 due the 25th of October, making £1,75 paid on that account."

I had received a cheque for £75 on Mesars. Weatherby, but they refused to pay it. On the £6th of November, Palmer wrote to me "Strictly private and confidential.)

"My Dear Sir,—Should any of Cook's finends call upon you to know what money Gook ever had from you, pray don't answer that question, or any others about money matters, until I have seen you, and oblige yours fa thfully.

The witness continued—I did not know Mr. Cook, but I had a bill of sale executed by him upon the two horses, Polestar and Sirius, in September, 1855. It was security for a loan for £500 upon a bill of exchange that was sent to me by post. There was no drawer's name upon it at that time. The prisoner made all the arrangements about this loan and bill of sale, and I never saw the decased in the transaction. I a'vanced a sum of £375 and a wine warrant upon the bill for £500, and the bill of sale as security. The prisoner requested me to send the money in a letter addressed to him at Donester, and I did so. I sent £300 in bank notes and a cheque for £375, but I took the presoner requested me to send the money could be obtained. The £300 was for the prisoner upon another transaction, and the £375 and the wine warrant were the consideration for the bill for £500. I had never seen or spoken to Mr. Cook in my life. There had been inother transaction in which Mr. Cook's name appeared. It was upon a bill for £200, which was accepted by Mr. Cook, and it was paid when it arrived at maturity. The prisoner was the drawer of the bill.

Mr. Stevens was here recalled, and, having examined the endorsement on the che

the letter to him at Lutterworth.

-examined—The first £200 bill was due on the 29th of June, but was not paid. I wrote about it, and Cook came up on the 2nd of July and paid it not see him.

Mr. John Armshaw, solicitor, Rugeley, gave evidence of the payment of a debt of £60, on the £0th of November, in a most dictatorial manner. He is a rough, hard-looking countryman, and, though a lawyer, couldn't, for the life of him, say "My Lord."

John Armshaw, an attorney at Rugeley, said—About the 13th of November 1 was employed to apply to Palmer for payment of about £60, due to some mercers at Rugeley. On the 19th of November I sent up to London instructions for a writ. On the next morning (the 20th: I went to Palmer's house. He gave me two £50 notes, and said he hoped he should not be put to the cost of the writ. I took them to my employers to get the receipt and change, and to settle about the costs.

the costs.

John Wallbank, butcher at Rugeley, a frank, honest-looking man, stepped into the witness-box with his cap in his hand, and gave his little bit of evidence with a great deal of plan, common case—spoke of Palmer as a friend, curiously enough remembering the very forms of expression used—such as, "Doctor, I am short of money, but I will try if I can;" and then he said, "Do—that's a good fellow."

and then he said, "Do—that's a good fellow."

John Wallbank, a butcher at Rugeley, said—On the Monday, in Shrewsbury race week, Palmer's man came to me, and fetched me to Palmer's buse. Palmer said, "I want you to lend me £25" I said, "Doctor, I'm very short of money, but I'll try if I can get it." He said, "Do, that's a good fellow; I'll give it you again on 'saturday morning, as I shall then have received some money at Shrewsbury." On the Saturday I met him in the street, went to his house with him, and he paid me the money.

Cross-examined—Palmer had lent me money sometimes when I had asked him. His mother hved in the town, in a large house near the church. He was in the nabit of going there.

John Spillbury, a farmer, said—I have had dealings with Palmer. In November last he owed me £45 2s. On the 22nd of November (Tursday) I called on him, and he paid me that amount. I called casually. That was the first transaction I had with him.

Mr. Strawbridge said—On the 19th of November Palmer had an account at the bank, and there was a balance of £9 6s in his favour. Nothing was paid to his account after that. The 19th of October was the last date on which anything Ass paid to the account. The amount then paid was £50.

Mr. Herbert Wright, solicitor, of Birn ingham, was certainly the most

Mr. Herbert Wright, solicitor, of Birriugham, was certainly the most entertaining witness examined to-day. He appears to be a young swell, who keeps his hunters, and lives in line style. He gave his evidence in a grand and ornate manner, never by any chance answering a simple question in a plain way.

in a plain way.

Herbert Wright ssid—I am a solicitor, in partnership with my brother, at Birmingham. I have known Palmer since July, 1851. In November, 1855, he owed my brother £10,460. The debt arose out of advances upon bills of exchange, accepted by Sarah Palmer, and drawn and endorsed by the prisoner. We had a bill of sate upon his property. (The bills purporting to be accepted by Palmer's mother were produced; also an acceptance of Palmer's for £1,600.) He assigned the whole of his property, race horses, and everything he possessed, as security for the payment of the money. In the early part of November, I was pressing Palmer for payment. Many of the bills were overdue. Palmer always said the a key would be paid after the Cambridgeshire races at Newmarket. I put the bin of sale in force in December, after the verdict of the coroner's jury was retuined. These bills were discounted at 60 per ceat, per annum.

Lucatement—Probably I should not have objected to give Palmer more time taid I have been asked. I was not hostile to him. I never accommodated Cook.

Cook.

Re-examined—These bills were discounted at 60 per cent. per annum, and would have been renewed probably at the same rate of interest.

Mr. Strawbridge proved that the acceptances produced by the last witness were not in the handwriting of Mrs. Palmer.

Cross-examined—They are a bad mitiation of her han

The 'ttorney-General said that Mr. Weatherby was the last witness for the prosecution, and, as he was not now in court, he hoped their Lordships would allow him to be examined in the morning, before his Learned Friend opened the defence.

On the court breaking up, Lord Campbell desired that the jury might be allowed to breathe a little fresh air before they retired for the night. SEVENTH DAY-WEDNESDAY.

SEVENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Although we were only five minutes past our usual time in our attendance at the court this morning, we found every seat in the court, not specially reserved, already taken; and it was only by the courtesy of an usher that we succeded in displacing an unfortunate young gentleman, with whom (now it is all over) we have no objection to sympathise. The excitement to-day was greater than ever—more people were turned away than before. The barristers came down in great force. These latter zentlemen seem to teel it to be necessary to find an excuse for the very natural curiosity that attracts them to the Central Criminal Court. We overheard a forense trio to-day discoursing as tollo s:—

"The lact is," said No. 1, "I don't care at all about it. I only came down to see our chief distinguish himselt."

"It is not mere curiosity that brings me," observed No. 2; "I am watching this case, to see if justice is properly administered."

"I don't intend to stop haif-an-hour," said No. 3.

Nevertheless, he didn't leave till the court rose.

The jury looked very fresh to-day. The prisoner seemed rather nervous, but determined, and more than ever attentive.

Mr. Charles Weatherby was recalled, and stated that on the 21st of November last he received a cheque from the prisoner for £350. He produced the letters which it was enclosed. This was to the following effect:—

"Rugeley, Nov. 2)

"Rugeley, Nov. 2)

as the received a vivohich it was enclosed. This was to the ionoverne,
"Gentlemen,—I will thank you to send me a chaque for the amount
nelosed order. Mr. Cook has been confined here to his had for the level
ays with a bilious attack, which has prevented him from being in town
"Yours respectfully,
"WM. PALMER
Parts from the

On the 23rd day of November, 1855, he also received a note from it soner. In this letter Palmer requested Measrs. Weatherby to send 175 Pratt, and £100 to Mr. Earwaker, and deduct the same from Cook's de That letter was answered on the evening of the day on which it was receive Mr. Cook's cheque was returned to Mr. Palmer, as there were not authorism in hand to pay it. On the following day Messrs. Weath. rby received a signed by the prisoner, requesting them not to part with any money in hands, or which might come into their hands, on account of John Pars 1.8 until the payment of the cheque or draught in his (Palmer's) favour, notice, which was produced, was as follows:—

"Nov. 24, 1855

"Gentlemen.—I hereby request you will not part with any moneys in your hands, or which may come into your hands, or account of John Parsons Cook, to say person until payment by you to me or my order of the cheque or draugh in my favour, given by the said John Parsons Cook for the sum of £350 sent to you by me, and acknowledged in your letter received by me at Rugeley, or Wednesday morning, the 20th of this month of November.—Yours, &c.,

"WM. Palmer.

Wednesday morning, the 20th of this month of November.—Yours, &c.,

"Mcssrs. Weatherby, 6, Old Burlington Street."

They had written on the 23rd of November to Mr. Cook, directed "Rugeley." had the letter was afterwards returned through the dead-letter office.

Cross-examined—My attention was not particularly directed to the cheque. I cannot recollect whether the signature was "J. P. Cook" or "John Pare. Cook." I did not examine the cheque minutely, but remarked that the bedy of the cheque was not in the same handwriting as the signature.

Mr. F. Butler—I was at Shrewsbury races in Nov. 1855. I had an account to setth then with Palmer. I had to receive of him 700 and odd pounds. I endeavoured to get a settlement at Shrewsbury, and got only £40. He said he had no mor money, but had some to receive. He gave me at the same time a cheque for £250 on the Rugeley Bank, which was not paid. I knew Mr. Cook's horse, Polestan. I think she was worth £700 after she won the race. She would have been worth more before the race than after.

Cross-examined—I won £210 on Polestar for Palmer, and I kept it on account of the money he owed me.

Mr. Stevens proved that Polestar was sold at Tattersall's on the 10th of March last, and fetched 720 guneas.

The Attorney-General—That is the case, my Lords.

THE DEFENCE.

THE DEFENCE.

After Weatherby, the racing banker, and Frank Butler, the betting agent, had brought to a conclusion the evidence of motive, with which the prosecution closed, and when the Attorney-General had said, "That is the case, my Lords,"—Serjeant Shee rose slowly, as if he were almost afrail of the task before him, and commenced speaking, as it were, to himself—so low, indeed, that for the first few minutes you hardly thought that he had begun at all.

He rose at twenty minutes past ten. The most perfect silence prevailed throughout the court.

When he said "that the least error of judgment on his part must consign his client to a murderer's doom, amid the execrations of mankind," Palmer's composure was, for the first time since the commencement of the trial, palpably disturbed. He was leaning on the ledge of the dock; and as the learned Serjeant suddenly raised his voice from its previous whisper, Palmer seemed as though struck by a blow. The sides of the dock appeared to shake, and the lamp-glases jingled.

Shee's reference to the interference of the Legislature to cause the trial to take place in this court was gravely acknowledged by Lord Campbell, who bowed.

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Shee's reference to the interference of the Legislature to cause the trial to take place in this court was gravely acknowledged by Lord Campbell, who bowed.

The history of the circumstances under which Shee had accepted his brief, commencing with the illness of Serjeant Wilkins — detailing his own hesitation when it was offered him—his reading the papers submitted to me, and, finally, accepting the case from a conviction of the prisoner's innocence—created a prolound sensation.

"I believe," said he, "that truer words were never pronounced than whenthe prisoner said 'Not guilty,' to this charge." People however here whispered to eachother—"So Phillips pretended to beheve when he defended Courvoisier. That word to a second time."

When Shee had got thoroughly into the delence, a good deal of nervous excitement might be noticed about the prisoner, who listened throughout with absorbed attention. His eyelids quivered; his mouth was open; and there was a sort of contracted expression about the lower jaw. Shee's speech was considered a failure by those who listened to it for eight weary hours. He constantly repeated himself; and, when endeavouring to clear up certain matters, he only made them the more obscure by misuaming persons and places, and by numerous errors in dates. He was absurdly melodramatic over the unimportant points, such as Palmer's pecuniary transactions with Pratt, and the presumed value of Cook's life to Palmer at the time of his decease. When, too, he touched on the dangerous ground of Palmer's assiduous attention to Cook during his illness, describing it with a ridiculous intonation of voice, and accompanying it with absurd gestures, Campbell could not refrain from smiling. He overstrained every noint: for instance, he said he hoped not merely to convince the jury, but he Attorney-General as well—a piece of unnecessary brag, which produced a general smile. Cockburn leant back in his seat, and, after a few moments, retired from the court for a brief

fear of losing their places, display their critical acumen by pulling Shee's

who have no sandwiches to munch, and are alraid to leave the court of fear of losing their places, display their critical acumen by pulling Shee's speech to tatters.

The court resumes. Chief Baron Pollock entered just afterwards, and sat himself down beside Alderson. He is a tall, thin man, with sallowish complexion and short gray hair. He was dressed in black frock coat and trousers, and carried a very yellow cane.

The Attorney General challenged Shee to call Dr. Copeland. When Shee remarked t at the medical witnesses for the Crown were all hospital surgeons, and thi. Dr. Todd was more of a surgeon than a physician, there was a very appar in murmur of denial on the part of the medical portion of the audience, vinich caused Shee to shift his ground. Parmer's attention was at this roment diverted from Shee's address to a little incident that arose in the reporters' box, and which Palmer seemed anxious to discover the cause of. Shee proceeded in the same confused style, and at last, when talking of Dr. Taylor and tetanus, transposed the words, and made them Dr. Tetanus and Taylor. This provoked a positive grin. Campbell was obliged to hide his face in his hand. Shee laughed at his mistake, and Alderson, who, for a wonder, has not made a joke during the whole trial, held up his hand as if to reprove him. Palmer, we noticed preserved his usual expression.

your satisfaction, I shall have very great misgivings that my failure is only to my own mability to do just ce to his case, and not to any the case itsel. I will prove to you the sincerty with which I diction of the prisoner's innocence by meeting the case for the proto foot, and inch by uch do Strjeant the nouserved that the proposition which the Attorney undertaken to establish entirely by circumstantial evidence, who ener, having, in the second week in November, made up his mitted his interest to get rid of John Parsons Gook, deliberately prepared the reception of a deadly noison by the sloser poison of antimony afterwards despatched him by the deadly poison of strychnine. Now convict a man of the crime thus charged unless it be made clear, in children and the had some motive for its commission,—some strong reason the death of the deceased; in the second place, that the symptoms and the appearances of the body after death are consistent with lat he died by poison; and, in the third place, that they are incombet the ory that death proceeded from natural causes. Under these three uld proceed to discussion to strychnine was not found in the body of Cook. If Cook died of he died in two hours after its administration. He must have died reter of an hour or twenty minutes after the effects of the dose be in strong convulsions of the body. The post mortem examination atthin six days of his death; and never, therefore, were circumstant in two hours after its administration. He must have died refer to an hour or twenty minutes after the effects of the dose be in strong convulsions of the body. The post mortem examination atthin six days of his death; and never, therefore, were circumstant of the strong convulsions of the body. The post mortem examination atthin six days of his death; and never, therefore, were circumstant of the strong convulsions of the body. The post mortem examination atthin six days of his death; and never, therefore, were circumstant of the strip of the death of the subject of the subject—humane

HILUSTRATED TIMES.

There was a very marked consider of a simula detropol, and covered problems of the property of the problems of the problem used which was held; through the personned in consequence of the ansare he sout of Mr. Stevens's inquiry, and having heard the evidence of Jones, Mils, and Johnson, and the conclusion that his notionals to sutmony being the others, he came bodily to the conclusion that his notionals to sutmony heing the stable before the cornore's jury that he believed the polls administered to Not on the Mrnday and Juceas my the test the before the cornore's jury that he believed the polls administered to Not on the Mrnday and Juceas my the test would be taken for granted by the continuous the sound have been as ingle case of a rychnia on a human subject in his case. The mount of the world, he had the incredible of the sound and the continuous the content of the

1st. That there was no case in the books in which a person who had taken it had command over his muscles for so long a time as Cook had. 2d. That there never had been a case of tetanus by strychime, in which the parotysm was delayed so long after ingestion of the poison into the body as in Cook's case. 3d. Hecause there was no case of recovery from strychenine being so rapid as in Cook's case, on Monday night, or in which the patient had enj vy. do so long a repose between one parotysm and another. The Learned Se cant, adverting again to the evidence of Ehrabeth Mills, expressed an opinion that it could not be relied upon. It could not be said that Ehrabeth Mills was not fully and fairly examined in that court; but in country towns there were other influences at work—pot-bouse talk and market gossip, and that possibly was the cause which might have dictated certain answers at Rugeley. There were discrepancies in her testimony before the Coroner and before that court, which rendered her evidence discincilitied to credit. In her first evidence before the coroner, she was asked whether she had tasted the broth. She said she had, and thought it very good. But she had since heard that it was part of the case for the Crown that all the retching was the result of antimothal poison, given to Cook for the purpose of rendering him so debitated that he would not be able to resist the stronger poison that Palmer had in store for him. Bid the jury think that Palmer, who was a shrewd, intelligent, clever man, would run the risk of such the feeting him so debitated that he would not be able to resist the stronger poison that Palmer had in store for him. Bid the jury think that Palmer, who was a shrewd intelligent, clever man, would run the risk of such the feeting and that the cook would be sure to taste, and so insure the discovery of antimons, if it existed in it? She said nothing at all to the coroner of being ill in consequence of tasting it—a circumstance which, at that time, she could not have forgotten. The Learned Ser Now, if he were leart upon iteratroising Cook, there was one man in the world who would be the last witcess he would select to appreach limit during the perpetration of the crime—he meant Dr. Jones, who was a nod calman in the prime of life, perfectly acquainted shift-foods white, because he knew himitimated; and was much attached to him. Yet as he was going to London, Palmer wrote to Dr. Jones, telling him to Come over to Rugeley, and attend upon him during his absence. The more they looked at that circumstance, the more they would see that it was irrefragable evidence of the prisoner's innocence. Somewhare, we will be come they looked at that circumstance, the more they would see that it was irrefragable evidence of the prisoner's innocence. Somewhare, we will be come they looked at that circumstance, the more than the come of the c

FIGHTH DAY—THURSDAY.

To-day the court was not so crowded as yesterday, nevertheless hundreds of people were turned away. The Duke of Cambridge was, in reporter's phraseology, "accommodated" with a seat on the bench. Amidst the buzz of conversation before ten o'clock, one could gather that the general effect of Shee's address was that of disappointment. Some denied that any point of importance had been seized; others, that he had made no case out because there was no case at all to make, but the fact was that everybody had been thoroughly tired by the eight hours' oratory, and had not yet been able to form anything like a correct estimate. Shee's expression of opinion as to the innocence of Palmer was pretty generally disbelieved, althought a few thought that he must have had some reason for stating it so broadly.

Shee's expression of opinion as to the innocence of l'almer was pretty generally disbelieved, althought a few thought that he must have had some reason for stating it so broadly.

Both jury and judges look very tired this morning, as if they had been disturbed in the middle of their first sleep.

Baron Alderson seems as though he would never leave off rubbing his eyes with his knuckles. The only judge who looks at all fresh is Cresswell, and this is perhaps accounted for by the fact, that he simply listens to the case, and occasionally makes a short note or two.

Lord Campbell, this morning, had evidently not recovered his usual equanimity, for the first thing he did was to get into a passion, and thump his desk, apropos of some letters concerning the trial which appeared in the papers. He was observed to look hard at Smith, the solicitor for the prisoner, the while.

papers. He was observed to look natural control, some some, the while.

Paimer looked well, and very confident, and seemed to feel during the day, that the case was going rather more in his favour. He communicated frequently with his solicitor.

Shee, on entering the court, thanked the reporters in an under tone, but n elaborate language, for the admirable way in which they reported his

Dr. Taylor did not seem quite at his case to-day, and his constant whisperings, and occasional smiles and nots, were almost printal to witness.

In due time the proceedings commenced, and Thomas Nunneley was the first witness called. He is a man of a very pleasant, but rather ordinary appearance, fuller in body and face than one usually expects to find a scientific man. He gave his evidence with a perceptible bias for the

in due time the proseculing commenced, and Thomas Numneley was fire first witness called. He is a man of a very pleasand, but mitther editory appearance, foller in body and face than one usually experts to find a scientific man. He gave his evidence with a perceptible historic theory.

Dr. Nunneley, examined—I have seen cases of Leith transmite and idiopating techniques. Of the latter disease I have seen four cases with helyace. One case did not so commerce, nor did not seen the case of the control of the case. Judging from these symptoms, I am of opinion that death was caused by symptoms of Cook, and had previously result the depositions as to that part of the case. Judging from these symptoms, I am of opinion that death was caused by symptoms of Cook, and had previously result the depositions as to that part of the case. Judging from these symptoms, I am of opinion that death was caused by some convulsed eigense. I assume that Cook was a man of very didract constitution—that he had suffered from syphila; that he had discussed in the case of the ventricle firmly contracted, and the blood usually dark and often fixed. These is no particular appearance about the spine. I have experimented with the result is an upon upwards of 2000 animals. It very class he papears, that in the case of animals dying suddenly from posoning, the blood is fluid after death. That also happens in cases of sudden death from other causes. I have attended to the evidence as to the symptoms exhibited by Cook; they do not resemble those which I have seen follow the administration of strychnia. Cook had more power of voluntary motion. He sat up in bed, and moved, his hands about freely, swallowed, talked, and asked to be rubbed and moved, none of which if poisoned by strychnia, could he have done. The sudden accession of the convulsions is another reason for believing that they were not produced by strychnia. Again, I never knew an animal poisoned by strychnia to vomit or scream voluntarily. In the cases related in which attempts were made to produce vomiting they did not succeed. The symptoms exhibited after death by animals poisoned by strychnia differ materially from those presented by the body of Cook. In his case the heart is stated to have been campty and uncontracted.

Lord Campbell said the evidence was that the heart was contracted.

Examination continued—The lungs were not congested, nor was the brain. It never knew a severe paroxysm followed by a long interval of repose. I have experimented upon the discovery of strychina in the bodies of animals, from a few hours after death up to the forty-third day, in which latter case the body was quite putrid, and have never failed to discover the poison. If a person lad died by strychina in the first paroxysm, and his stomach were taken out and put into a jar on the sixth day after death, I should expect to find the poison. In this case the stomach was not, in my opinion, in an unfavourable condition for examination. If the deceased had died from strychnia poison it ought to have been found in the liver, spleen, and kidneys. I have also seen it offend in the blood. The analyses could not be defeated by the existence in the stomach of any other substance which would produce the same colours. If death is caused by a dose of strychnia not more than sufficient to destroy the animal, it would be found. Those who say that some change takes place in strychnia by absorption argue, that as food undergoes a change when taken into the body, so does the poison. But the change in food takes place during digestion; consequently its traces are not found in the blood. Substances like strychnia are absorbed without digestion, and may be obtained unchanged from the blood within ordinary limits, strychnia is indestructible. I have found it at the end forty days.

within ordinary limits, strychnia is indestructible. It have found it is to efforty days.

Conse-cannined—Bat (perhaps half) of the experiments on the sixty animals ever made by me and Mr. Merby jointy. There was nothing to distinguish the were made by me and Mr. Merby jointy. There was nothing to distinguish the were made by me and Mr. Merby jointy. There was nothing to distinguish the superal over a period of thirty years. Many of them have been reversely in this case leads are; others in reterroire to them. My experiments in these materials are not a cells. I was applied to by the attornove for the defense. The details of the Leeds case were represented to him by me, and I called his attention to thus. The general dose in three experiments was from left agrain, but not always. Sometical to the control of the property of the defense was supplied to by the attornove for the defense. The defense was not a cell of property of the defense was formed as an hour Hursined breathing in one of the first symptomy; afterwards there are twitchings and trembling of the name period of the surplied of the surplied

of the liver of a dog.

Mr. Grove said he believed his Lordship was of opinion that experiments could not be shown.

Lord Counbell—We have intimated that that is our clear opinion.

Professor Rogers deposed to his having made experiments on a dog poisoned with strychnia, and climinated the peison from the stomach and blood of the chimal after they bad become putrid.

Dr. Henry Lethchy is a fair-haired, young-looking gentleren, with prominent teeth and eye. He was a good witness for the prisoner, being peculiarly bold and decided in his answers, evidently well versed in the tiquaette of a law court, and sometimes even helping the counsel in a quiet manner when he saw them hopelessly drifting round a question, the bearings of which he was quick enough to grasp. He proved a tough customer in cross-examination. His battle with the Attorney-General over, the case of Ann Merritt was a hard one; but he won it. His answers were short and decisive; for instance—"I was the cause of the woman Merritt heing respited. I was not mistaken."

Dr. Henry Lethchy said—I have been engaged for a considerable time in the study of poisons and their action on the living animal economy. I have heard the evidence as to the symptoms described as attending the death of Cook. I have witnessed many cases of animals poisoued by strychnia; and the symptom described as attending the death of Cook.

coms in this case do not accord with those I have witnessed in the case of those animals. They differ in this respect:—In the first place I never witnessed the long interval between the administration of the poison and the commerce, ment of the symptom has been three-quarters of an hour, and the commerce, ment of the symptom has been three-quarters of an hour, and the property of the property of

Mr. Ryners Mantell deposed that he saw this case, and exactly coincided with Mr. Ross's opinions.

Dr. Wrightson was next called; and, as a pupil of the great Liebig, was listened to with respectful interest. His appearance was not calculated to increase this interest; anywhere else he would have been mistaken for a hard-headed, hard-handed Laneashire artisan; but his manners decidedly did increase it. His replies were all given, after candid deliberation, with great weight; and he seemed to us quito to deserve the compliment accorded by Lord Campbell.

Dr. Wrightson said—I was a pupil of Liebig at Giessen. I have studied the nature and acquired a knowledge of poisons. I have found no extraordinary difficulties in the detection of strychnia. It is certainly to be detected by the usual tests. I have tested and discovered it hoth pure and mixed with impure matter after decomposition has set in. Strychnia can be discovered in the tissues. I have discovered it in the viscera of a cat, in the blood of one dog, and in the urine of another dog, both of them having been poisoned by strychnia. I am of opinion that strychnia oes not undergo decomposition in the act of poisoning or in entering into the circulation. If it underwent such a change, if it were decomposited has strychnia oes not undergo decomposition in the act of poisoning or in entering into the circulation. If it underwent such a change, if it were decomposited has any it would not be possible to discover it in the tissues; it mighs possably be changed into a substance, in which, however, it would still be detectable. It can be discovered in extremely minute quantities indeed. Assuming that a man was poisoned by strychnia, and if his stomach were sent to me for analysation within five or sur days after death, in her on doubt that I should findit generally. If a man had been poisoned by strychnia, I should certainly expect to detect it.

Cross-examined—If the whole dose were absorbed into the spidus of the body, or is left by the blood in the solid its accor

in the stomach in the first instance. If it had been administered in the shape of mile and completely absorbed, and got out of the stomach, it would be found in the lier and kidneys, if at all. From the fact that death took place after one paroxyam, an hour and a half after ingestion of the poison, I can form no opinion as to a bether the dose was considerable or inconsiderable. I cannot form an opinion as to he was trychnia acts when taken into the stomach. It goes, I suppose, from the stomach to the blood, and from the blood somewhere else, and, arriving at that somewhere else, it kills.

Lord Campbell—I cannot allow this witness to leave the box without expressing my high approbation of the manner in which he has given his evidence.

Professor l'artridge next appeared in the witness-box. Remembering his undoubted skill, we were rather surprised to behold in him a small irresolute-looking man, with weak saudy hair, an anxious mouth, and imid gray eyes: the eyelashes nearly white. Nor did the manner in which he gare his evidence at all belie his appearance. His assertions and opinions were all more or less imponderable.

Professor l'artridge said—I am a surgeon in extensive practice and Professor

Ae of

ne gare in evicine a da bene in superfaile. His assertions and opinions were all more or less imponderable.

Professor l'artridge said.—I am a surgeon in extensive practice and Professor of anatomy in King's College. I have heard the evidence as to Cook's symptoms and post mortem examination. The granules that were found on his spine would be bledy to eunse inflammation, and no doubt that inflammation would have been described in the spinal cord or its membranes had been examined shortly after death. It would not be likely to be discovered if the spinal cord was not examined with nine weeks after death. I have not seen cases in which this unflammation has produced tetanic form of convulsions, but such cases are on record. It sometimes does, and sometimes does not, produce convulsions and death. I can form no opinion as to the cause of death in Cook's ease. No conclusion or inference can be drawn from the degree or kind of the contractions of the body after death. Hypothetically I should infer that he died of the form of tetanus which convulses the muscles. Great varieties of rigidity arise after death from natural causes. The half-bent hands and fingers are not uncommon after natural death. The arching of the feet in this case seemed to me rather greater than usual.

which consultes the muscles. Great varieties of rigidity arise after death from natural causes. The half-bent hands and fingers are not uncommon after natural death. The arching of the feet in this case seemed to me rather greater than usual.

Cross-examined—Granules are sometimes, but not often, found about the spine of a healthy subject, but may exist consistently with health. No satisfactory cases of the inflammation I have described have come under my notice without producing consultions. It is a very rare disease; and I do not know whether it is attended with loss of sensibility before death. I never heard of a case in which the patient died after a single convulsion. Between the intervals of the convulsions, I don't believe a man could have twenty-four hours' repose. Pain and spansa would accompany the consulsions. I cannot form a judgment as to whether the general health would be affected in the intervals between them. I have seen the hands completely clinched in tetanus, and in no other disease. I have never known the feets od distorted as to assume the form of a club foot. I am only acquainted with tetanus from strychnine by reading. Some of the symptoms in Cook's case are consistent, some inconsistent, with strychnine tetanus. The first inconsistent symptom is the intervals that occurred between the taking of the supposed poison and the attacks. Bending of the body, difficulty of respiration, convulsions in the throat, legs and arms, are perfectly consistent with what I know of death from strychnine. Bearing in mind the distinction between traumatic and diopathic tetanus, I never knew of such a death as that of Cook, according to the symptoms I have heard described.

Re-examined—Besides the symptom which I have mentioned as being inconsistent with the theory of death by strychnine there are others—sickness, beating the bed clothes, want of sensitiveness to external impressions, and sudden resolution of the convulsions. Granules about the spine can preserve its integrity, so as to be properly examined,

his mouth, and complained of stiff neck. During the night he started up and was creavulsed. On the following night he was again convulsed. At times the ablommal muscles, as well as those of the legs and back, were rigid. From all these graphoms he was afterwards throughly relieved. Thirty hours after the cesation of the symptoms, the boy was auddenly convulsed again, and died in a few muscles of the left foot, and completely smashed it. The wound had become the middle too of the left foot, and completely smashed it. The wound had become try unhealthy. The mouth was almost closed up when I first saw him. The jav remained closed until the 1st of August, but I could manage to get a small quantity of tartar emetic into the mouth. The convulsions were intermittent during the day, but the muscles of the body, chest, abdomen, back and neck, were all rigid, and continued so for the two days on which I administered trataremetic. Rigidity of the muscles of the chest and stomach would not doubt go fire to prevent vomiting. The symptoms began to abate on the morning of the fourth day, and gradually subsided until the rigidity entirely wore off. I then fourth day and gradually subsided until the rigidity entirely wore off. I then fourth day and gradually subsided until the rigidity entirely wore off. I then fourth day and gradually subsided until the rigidity entirely wore off. I then fourth day and gradually subsided until the rigidity entirely wore off. I then the wistens said it would be very difficult merely from seeing symptoms of tetanus to ascribe it to any particular cause.

Dr. Macdonald, a young man, fair and whiskerless, was next called. He had evidently been much relied on for the defence; and we suspected that he knew it. Broadly Stotch in dislect and in coolness, he was scarely Scotch in caution — pledging himself, as it were, to every word of his evidence— gibl." Nevertheless, he undoubtedly seemed an acute and medical knowledge, or the condinence of an inconsiderate man. There is a word which exactly describ

Even before the paroxysms commenced, touching them would be likely to throw theminato tonic convulsions. Not as soon as the posson is awallowed; we would be after a certain time. The first stymptoms of poisoning must have been developed. I think it extremely improbable, that a man who had taken a dose of strychms undirected to destroy life, could, after the symptoms had made their appearance, puil a bell voilently. I have attended to the evidence as to Cook's symptoms. I attach little importance to them as a means of disquess, because you may have the same symptoms developed by many different hour and a half for its amountment to destroy life, would hardly require an hour and a half for its amountment to destroy life, would hardly require an hour and a half for its amountment of the post morten appearances being so different from those that its disposition the post morten appearances being so different from those that its disposition from the post morten appearances being so different from those that its disposition from the post morten appearances being so different from those of a strychnia audificent to destroy life in one paroxysm could not, so far as I am aware, have required even an hour for its absorption before the commencement of the attack. It the attack were of an epicptuc character, the interval between the attacks of Monday and Tuesday would be natural, as epileptic extures very often recur at about the same hours of successive days. Assuming these very often recur at about the same hours of successive days. Assuming the even of the required to the successive days and the successive days. Assuming the even of the required to the required to the successive days and the successive days. Assuming the even of the required to the successive days and the successive days. Assuming the even of the required to the successive days and the even of the successive days. Assuming the even of the required to the successive days and the successive days and the successive days and the successive days and the succes

stroyed, but not in all. I never knew a case in which during the patient spoke. In cases of traumatic tetamus the patient retains his consciousness; but I never knew a case of death from epilepsy where consciousness was not destroyed.

Re-examined—Persons almost invariably fall saleep after an epileptic attack. Cross-examined—And also after taking opium.

Mr. Steddy looked the very picture of an undertaker. He wore a black suit, white neckeloth, and silver guard chain. His complexion was sallow, his countenance grave, his hair cut short, his gray (half mourning) whiskers were trimmed close. He looked oracularly up to the ceiling while giving his answers, and bowed his head on concluding his reply.

Edward Austin Steddy—I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and am in practice at Chatham. In June, 185s, I attended a person named Sarah Anne Taylor for trismus and pleuro-tothones. When I first saw the patient, she was bent to one side. The convulsions came on in paroxysms. The pleuro-tothonos and trismus lasted about a fortnight. The patient then so far recovered as to be able to walk about. About a twelvemonth afterwards, on the 3rd of March, 1855, she was sgain seized. That seizure lasted about a week. She is still alive. The friends of the patient said that the dusage was brought on by depression, arising from a quarrel with her husband.

Cross-examined—I do not know how long before the attack this quarrel occurred. During it the woman received a blow upon her side from her husband. During the whole fortnight the lockjaw, or trismus, continued. In March, 1855, she was under my care about a week, during the whole of which the trismus continued.

Dr. Robinson, of Newcastle, is a pale, studious looking individual, with Dr. Robinson, of Newcastle, is a pale, studious looking individual, with

continued.

Dr. Robinson, of Newcastle, is a pale, studious looking individual, with broad forehead, and intelligent cast of countenance. He hesitated a good deal while under cross-examination, and smiled as he gave his answers.

Dr. George Robinson, a Licentrate of the Royal College of Physicians, said—I have heard the whole of the medical evidence in this case. From the symptoms described, I should say that Cook died, not of tetanus, but of convulsions similar to those witnessed in that disease. In post mortem examination after death from convulsive diseases, I have sometimes seen no mobid appearances whatever, and in other cases the symptoms were referable to a variety of diseases. Grave of the spinal cord would be very likely to produce convulsions which would be likely to be very similar to those described in the present case.

Cross-examined—I have never seen the symptoms of epilepsy proceed.

in other cases the symptoms were referable to a variety of diseases. Gritty granules in the region of the spinal cord would be very likely to produce convulsions which would be likely to be very similar to those described in the present case.

Cross-examined—I have never seen the symptoms of epilepsy proceed to anything like the extent of the symptoms in Cook's case. I never saw a body in a case of epilepsy so stiff as to rest upon the head and the heels. I never knew such symptoms to arise in any case except tetanus. In almost every case of epilepsy the patient is unconscious at the time of the attack. Putting aside the assumption of death by strychnia, I should say that the gritty granules produced death in Cook's case. But all the symptoms spoken to by Mr. Jones are certainly indicative of death by strychnia.

Dr. Richardson was the next witness. A dark complexioned young man, with lauk black hair, and a wildish look about his eyes. He described himself as a physician practising in London.

Dr. Richardson said—I have never seen a case of tetanus properly so called; but I have seen many cases of death by convulsions. In many instances, they have presented tetanic appearances, without being strictly tetanous. I have seen the muscles fixed, especially those of the upper part of the body. I have observed the arms stiffened out, and the lands closely and firmly clinched until death. I have also observed asense of suffocation in the patient. In some forms of convulsions, I have seen contortions both of the legs and feet, and the patient generally expresses as wish to sit up. I have known persons die of a spasmodic disease called angina pectoris. The symptoms of that disease, I consider, resemble closely those of Mr Cook. In some cases, the disease is detectable upon post mortem examination; in others it is not. I attended one case. A girl ten years old was under my care in 1850. The child went to bed well and merry, but at half-past ten in the evening I was called in to see her, and found her dying. She was suppor

said it was his opinion that when the strychnia poison was absorbed in the system, it was diffused throughout the entire system; and afterwards by the Attorney-General—If a minimum dose to destroy life were given, and a long interval claused to the death, the less would be the chance of finding it in the stomach, but he should expect still to find it in the spleen, and liver, and blood. Catherine Watson said—I was attacked with a fit in October last. I had no wound of any kind on my body when I was attacked. I did not take any poison. I felt heavy all day, and was taken ill at night. The first pain was is my stomach, and then I had ermip in my arms, and after that was quite insensible. A witness named Saunders was then called, upon his recognisance, but did not appear.

TENTH DAY-SATURDAY.

TENTH DAY—SATURDAY.

To-day, Messrs. O. l'emberton, J. Foster, G. Myait, and J. Sargent were examined, but their evidence did not excite any special interest.

Mr. Oliver Pemberton, lecturer on analomy, said that he was present at the post mortem examination of Cook's body, and closely examined the spinal cord, It was so much decomposed as to prevent my opinion of its state immediately after death.

This concluded the medical evidence for the defence.

John Foster, a farmer at Sibbertoit, said that he knew Cook for many years. He was of a weak constitution. The witness formed that judgment from having seen Cook, on several occasions, suffer from bilious attacks. He the witness; last knew him to have a bilious sick headache about a year and a half ago. George Myatt sand—I was at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, the day on which Polestar won. I was waiting there when Cook and Palmer came in, the former appearing the worse for inquor. I was present when Palmer and Cook had some brandy and water, and I had some with them. Cook complained of the taste, but I did not see anything put into the brandy and water, and I do not think anything could have been put in without my seeing it. I slept that night in the same bedroom as Palmer, and he did not go out of the room all night. I went to call Cook in the morning, when he told me how ill he had bean during the night. He asked me what it was that was put into the brandy and water, and I told him that I did not know that any thing had been put into it. On the evening of that day, Cook, Palmer, and myself left for Rugeley. On the way, Palmer was sick, and both Cook and he said they could not account for the circumstance of their being sick. There had been a great many people ill during the Shrewsbury races.

of their being sick. There had been a great many people in the deals with me for surprises. Cross-examined—I have known Palmer all my life. He deals with me for saddlery. Palmer paid the expenses of my living at the hotel at Shrewsbury, and the fare back. He has never paid my expenses at any other races. I had an interview with Palmer in Stafford Gaol, and was with him about a couple of hours. I cannot say whether it was before or after Stafford Assizes. Mr. Smith said he was going, and I thought I should like to see Palmer. The brandy we had at the Raven was in a decanter. I believe the water was on the table, but cannot say.

had at the Raven was in a decanter. I believe the water was on the tame, but cannot say.

Re-examined.—There was an officer present during the whole of the time I was with Palmer in Stafford Gaol.

John Sargent said—I am in the habit of attending almost all public races in the kingdom. I knew the late Mr. Cook intimately, and also the prisoner Palmer. Shortly before Cook's death I had an opportunity of noticing the state of his throat. The back part of it was a complete uleer, and the tongue was swollen. Cook was very poor at the Liverpool meeting—that was the week before the Shrewsbury races. He said he had not sufficient to pay his expenses at Liverpool. I heard Cook, a short time before his death, apply to Palmer to sapply him with "black wash."

Cross-examined—The application for the wash was made to Palmer at the Warwick Spring Meeting in 1855. Cook's appetite was very good, which surprised me.

for the Shrewsbury races. He said he had not sufficient to pay his expense to stapply him with "black wash."

"These comminds—The applecation for the wash was made to Palmer at the "Dear Comminds—The applecation for the wash was made to Palmer at the sufficient of the part of the p

yards from the Talbot Arms. We were there about half an hour. We left together, and went then to Palmer's house. I saked him for some refreshment (a glass of greg), but could not get it I left Palmer in the house, and went home. The day after we had dined at Palmer's I asked him for some refreshment (a glass of greg), but could not get it I left Palmer in the house, and went home. The day after we had dined at Palmer's I asked on the diner. I had a bouldedleg of mutton for dinner; and I sent part of the broth from the Albion by a charwoman (I think her name was Rewney) to Cook. I borrowed 2200 for Cook shortly before his death, and I also negetiated a lean with Pratt for £500 for him. I borrowed £100 from Mrs. Palmer, and £100 from William Palmer, to make up the £300. When Cook's horse was going to run, Palmer 'put on' for him, and when Palmer's ran, Cook 'put on' for him. I have seen Thirlby, Palmer's former assistant, dress Cook's threat with caustic. I think this was shiefly before the races at Shrewshury. I have some signatures of Cook's, which I know to be in his bandwriting. The two notes, with inswards to negotiate the loan of £300, I saw Cook sign. [The notes were put in.] One of them is signed "J. P. Cook," the other "J. Parsons Cook." I knew from Cook that he was served. I do not remember whether I roceived any instructions to appear for him.

The letters put in were read by the Clerk of Arraigus, the first was eigned "J. Parsons Cook," Menday; and was in the following torms:— 'My dear Sir,—I have been in a devil of a fix about the bill, but have at leat settled it at the cost of an extra two guineas, for the 'd—'d' discounter had issued a writ against me. I am very much disgusted at it." Witness continued,—The letter was sent to me, but I have destroyed the evelope. The next letter bore the date 25th of June. 1855, and was a follows:—'Dear Jerry,—I should like to have the bill renewed for two months. Can it be done? Let me know by roturn. I have acratched Polestar for the Nettinghambire and Wolverham

Northumborland stakes." The memorandum put in and read was signed. "J. P. Cock," and the following is a copy: —!" Polestar three years. Eirlus two years; by way of mortgage to secure £200 advanced upon a bit of exchange for £300, dated 22th of August, 1855, payable three menths after date."!

Cross-examined by the Atterney-General.—Are you the gentleman who took Mr. Myat to Stafford Gaolt—I am.—Have you known Palmer long?—I have known bim long and very intimately, and have been employed a good doal as an attorney by Palmer and bis family.—In December, 1854, did he apply to you to attest a proposal of his brother Walter Palmer for £18,000 in the Solicitors and General Insurance Office?—I cannot recollect; if you will let me see the document I will tell you.—Will you swear that you were not applied to?—I will not swear either that I was not applied to for that purpose or that I was. If you will be me see the document I shall recognize my writing at once.—In January, 1855, were you applied to by Palmer to attest a proposal of his brother for £12.000 in the Prince of Wales Office?—I don't recollect. Don't recollect. Why £13.000 was a large sum for a man like Walter Palmer, wash it is, who hain't a shilling in the world?—Oh, he have meas. Didn't you know that he was an uncertificated bankrupt?—I know that he had been a bankrupt some years before, but I did not know that he was an uncertificated bankrupt. I know that he had not posses and the sum of the posses of the

document on the subject, I dare say I should remember it. Do you remember getting a £3-note for attesting an assignment by Walter Palmer to his brother of such a policy?—l'erlaps I might. I don't recollect positively.

The Atterney-General (handing a document to witness)—Is that your signature?—It is very like my signature. Have you any doubt about it?—(After considerable hositation) I have some doubt. Read the document, and tell me, on your solemn oath, whether it is your signature?—I have some doubt whether it is mine. Read the document, Sir. Was it prepared in your effect?—It was net. I will have an answer from you or your oath one way or another. Isn't that your handwriting?—I believe that it is not my handwriting. I think that it is a very clover imitation of it. Will you swear that it is not?—I will. I think that it is a very goed imitation of my handwriting.

Baron Alderson—Did you ever make such an attestation?—I don't recollect, my Lord.

The Attorney-General—Look at the other signature there, "Walter Palmer," is that his signature?—I believe that is Walter Palmer's.—Look at the attestation and the words "signed, sealed, and delivered;" are they in Mr. Pratt's handwriting?—They are.—Did you receive that from Mr. Pratt"—Most likely I did, but I can't swear that I did. It might have been sent to William Palmer.—Did you receive it from William Palmer?—I don't know; very likely I did.—Did William Palmer give you that document?—I have no doubt he did.—If that be the document he gave you, and those are the signature so Walter Palmer and of Pratt, is not the other signature of Walter Palmer and of Pratt, is not the other signature yours?—I'll tell you, Mr. Attorney—Don't "Mr. Attorney" me, Sir! Answer my question. Isn't that your handwriting?—I believe it not to be.—Will you swear that it isn't?—I believe that it is not.—Did you apply to the Midland-counties Insurance-office in October, 1855, to be appointed their agent at Rugeley?—I think I did.—Did you send them a proposite on the life of Bates for £10,000

was for £1,00?

Mr. Serjoant Shee objected to this question. What passed between the widow and witness could be no ovidence against the prisoner.

The Attorney-General said, that the question was intended to affect the credit of the witness, and with that view it was most important.

The Contruled that the question could not be put.

The Attorney-General—Do you not know that Waiter Palmer obtained nothing for making that assignment?—I believe that be ultimately did get something for it—Don't you know that what he got was a bill for £200?—Yes; and he had a house furnished for him.—Don't you know that he got a bill for £200?—Yes.—And don't you know that that bill

never was paid?—No, I do not.—Now, I'll refresh your memory a little with regard to those proposa's (handing witness a document). Look at that, and tell me whether it is in your bandwriting?—It is.—Refreshing your memory with that, I ask you were you not applied to by William Palmer in Desember, 1854, to attest a proposed on the proposed of the proposed on the proposed for the proposed for any doubt that you were applied to?—I have no doubt that I might have been applied to.—Have you any doubt that in January, 1855, you were called on by William Palmer to attest another proposal for 215,000 on his brother's life in another office; look at the document and tell me?—I see the paper, but I don't know, I majed to be proposed in the proposed into the proposed in the proposed into his brother's life for 213,000;—II odd apply to me to attest proposal in some offices. Were they for large amounts?—One was for £13,000. Were you applied to the proposed with the proposed into his brother's life for £13,001. Were you applied to the proposed into the second?—I might be comed to the proposed into the proposed into his brother's life for £13,001. Were you applied to the second of the proposed into his brother's life of £13,001. Were you applied to the second of the proposed into his brother's life for £13,001. Were you applied to the proposed into his proposed int

and the spectators everywhere, leaned forward to listen to his every

and the spectators everywhere, leaned forward to listen to his every word.

Great was the sensation produced in court when he plainly accused by Nunneley of dishonesty. Inquiring looks and whispers were exchanged amongst the spectators. Palmer still kept his eyes fixed on the speaker. Again the Attorney-General went on in the same low solemn voice, where the silence of the court was broken by the flap of a desk falling somewhat in the dock behind. Palmer starts nervously, and looks round angray this interruption of the Learned Gentleman's discourse.

Several times in the coarse of the speech, Palmer leant forward included, his mouth open, and his face bearing signs of the greatest anxiety.

The Attorney-General, when alluding to the possession of strychnshy the prisoner, sank his voice into a whispered muttering, terrible in its carnestness. But when he spoke of Jeremiah Smith, he raised his four to one of the highest indignation at the man "attempting to save his friend and companion—the son of that woman with whom he had had that intimacy that he would fain disguise," imploring the jury not to be their minds be prejudiced against the prisoner, by the way in which the witness gave his evidence, which he said "exhibited a spectacle that had never seen surpassed in a court of justice."

At this, there was renewed sensation in the court; and with each new point he touched upon, there was a fresh movement on the part of the jury—fresh whisperings and glances exchanged by the spectators.

The impression produced on all in court by the Attorney-General's measuredly reply was extraordinary.

Departing from the low, solemn tone in which the greater part of his speech had been uttered, the Attorney-General delivered the latter portion of his address with an energy and ferrour that seemed to carry away the minds of all the spectators. Its effect upon the prisoner was electron. He drew himself up to his full height, and stared straight before him in a terror-stricken manner. It almost appeared as though the feaful poss.

most beautiful control of the special control

witness, ignorance, presumption, and an intention to deceive, of was a remarkable coincidence, however, between the views of some in medical witnesses for the defence and the views of those examined of these. b. Pr. Partridge, Dr. Robinson, and Dr. Letheby, agreed the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and Others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and Others, that in the whole range of the statements of Dr. Brodie and Others, that in the whole range of the statements of t sections to the control of the contr

that no sooner had the poor man taken these things than he was selzed with painful venitings. On the Monday when the prisoner was absent, Cook was found to be better, but upon the Tuesday, when he returned to Rugeley, the venitings again returned, and antimony was found in the tissues of the poor man's body and in his blood, and the presence of the antimony in the blood shows that it must have been taken within force eight heurs of prisoner's conduct at the time of Cook's illness, particularly remarking l'almer's anaxety that Dr. Bamford should not see his patient on the prisoner said he was dozing, and one hot to be disturbed; and, again, a ferring to the representation made the prisoner to Mr. Jones, that Cook was suffering from a bilious attact to the fact, that at the consultation on Tuesday, Palmer never expending to the melicial men Cook's attack of the previous ingl. At this consultation, it was arranged that some pills should made up as before, though the patient objected, remembering tagony of the night previous; and Palmer proposed that they sho be compounded by Dr. Banford, although it was then early in tevening, and he might easily have prepared them on his own premis An interval occurred of an hour or two, during which the prison had abundant opportunities of going to his sorgery, and doing will a pleased in the way of changing the pills. Passing to the circu stances which immediately followed Cook's death, the learned gent man recalled Palmer's interviews with Mr. Stovens, the prompt offer bury the dead man, the desire to get him coffined immediately, and t superfluous trouble taken by the prisoner to onler a coffin. Then on the course of his examination before the corner, but the reason for silence upon the subject on that occasion might be easily proved. But the course of his examination before the corner, but the reason for silence upon the subject on that occasion might be easily proved. But believed he could perfectly satisfy the jury that the prisoner had no motive for taking away the Le Cook. Motive was unquestionably an important element in a case of which any doubt as to the facts could by any possibility rest. But believed he could perfectly satisfy the jury that the prisoner had no motive for taking away the Le Cook. Motive was unquestionably an important element in a case of which any doubt as to the facts could by any possibility rest. But believed he could perfectly satisfy the jury that the prisoner had no mor who received them? The prisoner at the bar. Who had an interest in concealing the amount of those bets, and, consequently, of making away with the hetting book? The prisoner at the bar. The attorney-diserent then proceeded to refer to the arrival of Dr. Harland in Rugeley for the purpose of making the examination; his conversation with Palmer, when the latter said that Cook had died of epoleptic fits, and that traces of old disease would be found in the head and heart, none of which were found; the removal of the jar containing the stomach and intestines of Cook; the olits cut in the covering, probably for the purpose of introducing something into the jar which would neutralise the poisson if it were present; the restlosences and uncassiness of the prisoner while the examination was going on, his remoustrating with Mr. Bamford for lotting the jars be sent away, and his attempt to bribe the post-boy to upset the clasies and break the jar. The horn and learned gentleman then concluded as follows:—It is for you to say, under those circumstances, whether or not the death of the deceased was caused by the prisoner at the bar. You have indeed had introduced into this case one other element which I cannot holp thinking might well have been omitted. You have heard from my learned friend an unusual, it think I may even say an unprecedented, expression of the innocence of his client. I can only say upon that point that I believe my learned friend might have abstained from any such statement. What would he think of me, if initiating his example, I should at this moment declare to you, on my honey and the produced friend has, with a full display of his grout ability, also adopted another course, which, although sometimes resorted to by members of our profession, involves in my mind a species of has proventing you from adopting the only honest mode of discharging the great duty you are called upon to perform. My learned friend told you that I you were also also also also and the good feeling of the jury; he has endeavoured

Lord Campbell said that he should commence summing up on Monday orning, and in a case of such import should feel himself called upon to go morning, and in a case of such import should feel himself through all the evidence.

The court then adjourned at half-past six till Monday.

ELEVENTH DAY-MONDAY.

ELEVENTH DAY—MONDAY.

The crowd assembled for admission this moraing was greater than ever—more eager before the doors were opened, more indignant when the court was full. The outer doors of the public entrance were closed, the police were more particular than ever in their scrutiny of tickets; the Under-Sheriffs more arduously employed in packing the small and inconvenient court. Large crowds of people were waiting outside throughout the day, vainly hoping that such a miracle as a vacant seat might by some chance turn up. And inside the court after ten o'clock, so quiet, so calm, so productive of sleep; the limbbub of different voices hushed, the excitement of cross-examination gone, the Attorney-General's reply an already exhausted topic, the prisoner himself no longer a novelty, and the only business in progress, a quiet recapitulation of the foregone evidence, varied in its delivery by the low, droning tone of the Lord Chief Justice.

The jury looked pretty well, and were remarkably attentive to the summing up. Some of them, at intervals, holding up their hand to enforce silence, when any unfortunate spectator happened to cough.

Palmer seemed to weigh every word that Lord Campbell taid; he appeared to have rather less control over himself, and tried nervously to conceal it, by pulling his gloves on and off, biting his nails, &c. A few slight wrinkles under his eyes seemed to reveal something of the hidden emotions and wearying suspense.

In the state of the second to reveal something of the induce emotions at wearying suspense.

Lord Campbell looked very full of the case this morning, and took his at with a very evident sense of the importance of his task.

He spoke in a low, almost inaudible, voice, and refreshed himself occaonally with some thick yellow drink that was placed by the side of his desk.

If we may judge of such things, it seemed to us that he had a strong

feeling against the prisoner, which it was difficult for him to conceal, and which showed itself most while he was objecting to Mr. Serjeant Shee's address, and in particular to Mr. Serjeant Shee's expression of personal opinion

As the hours advanced, and after Lord Campbell had announced that he would only read the evidence for the prosecution to-day, the audience

hinned rapidly, and as it drew on towards 5 o'clock, four-fifths of the seals were empty—one distinguished visitor after another vacated his position on the bench, until the Learned Judges were characteristic towards and the control of the contro inportance in cases of this description, that you should consider whether there was any motive for committing the crime with which a prisoner is charged, for if there be no motive, there is an inprobability of the offence having been committed. If, on the other hand, thore be any motive which can be assigned for the commission of the deed, the adequacy of that motive becomes next a matter of the utmost importance. The great question which you will have to consider is, whether the symptoms of Cook's death are consistent with poisoning by strychnia. If they are not, and you believe that the death arose from natural causes, the prisoner is at once entitled to your verdict of not guilty. If, on the other hand, you think that the symptoms are consistent with poisoning by strychnia, you have another and important question to decide—namely, whether the evidence which has been adduced is sufficient to convince you that death was effected by strychnia, and, if so, whether such strychnia was administered by the prisoner. You must look at the medical evidence, to see whether the doceased died from strychnia or from natural causes; and you must look to what is called the moral evidence, to consider whether that shows that the prisoner not only had the opportunity, but that he actually availed himself of that opportunity, and administered the poison to the deceased. With these preliminary observations, I will proceed to read over the evidence which has been given in the course of this long trial. I begin with the motive which the prisoner is supposed to have had for taking away the life of John Parsons Cook. Now that arises out of certain pecuniary transactions. It appears that the prisoner had borrowed large sums of money upon bills of exchange, which he drew, and which purported to be accepted by his mother—a lady, it seems, of considerable wealth, residing at Rugeley. These accoptances were forged, and the lady was not aware of them until a recent period, when they became due, and proceedings were taken upon them. One of considerable wealth, residing at Rugeley. These accoptances were forged, and the lady was not aware of them until a recent period, when they became due, and proceedings were taken upon them. One of those acceptances, for 2,0001., was in the hands of a gentleman named Padwick; 1,0001 had been paid, and 1,0001 remained due to Mr. Padwick upon that bill. A solicitor named Pratt had advanced large sums of money to the prisoner upon similar bills—to the amount, I think, of 12,5001. Several of those bills had been renewed without the knowledge of the mother; but there were two which remained unrenewed—one, for 2,0001, became due on the 25th of October, 1855, and another, for 2,0001, became due on the 27th of October, 1855. Besides these, Mr. Prat: held one bill for 5001, and another for 1,0091, which were overdue, but not renewed, and which Pratt held over, charging a very high rate of interest upon them. In addition to these large sums, which had been advanced by Pratt to the prisoner, it appears that upon similar bills Palmer had contracted a very large debt with an atterney at Birmingham, named Wright, to whom he owed 10,4001. It had been stated by Palmer that he should be able to liquidate those bills by the proceeds of a policy of assurance for 13,0001, which had been effected on the life of his brother, Walter Palmer. But the Directors of the Prince of Wales Insurance Office denied their liability upon that policy, and refused to pay it. Hence arose the most pressing embarrassments; and it was evident that, unless the debts were immediately paid, the system of forgeries which had been so long carried on would be made apparent. Now I begin with he evidence of Mr. John Espin. This is certainly strong evidence to show the desperate state of the prisoner's circumstances at that time; but we now come to the evidence of Mr. Thomas Pratt, who had advanced money to the prisoner upon bills of exchange, which bore the forget acceptance of the prisoner's mother, to the amount of 12,5001. [The learned Judge then proceeded to read the whole of the evidence of Mr. Pratt, together with the correspondence between that gentleman and the prisoner.] With regard to the letter subjoined, and marked "strictly private and confidential,"

"My dear Sir,—Should any of Cook's friends call upon you to know what money Cook ever had from you, pray don't answer that question or any other about money matters until I have seen you,

"And oblige yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM PALMER."

the learned Judge observed, that when that letter was written Mr. S'evens was making inquiries of a nature which were certainly very disgreeable to Palmer. With respect to the check for 3751, sent by Pratt



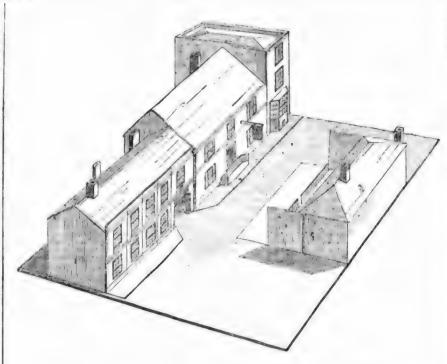
MR. (LORGE & ORLEY (SURGEON)

to Palmer for Cook, from which the words "or bearer" had been struck ut, his Lordship observed:—Now, it is rather suggested on the part of the prosecution, upon this evidence, that Cook had been defrauded of this money by Palmer, and certainly the endorsement was not in Cook's handwriting; but, as was very properly argued on the part of Palmer, it s very possible that Cook may have authorised Palmer or some one case to write his name. Cheshire, a clerk in the bank, is then called, and ays that the check was carried to Palmer's account. Now, all this may have happened with the consent of Cook, in pursuance of some agreement between him and Palmer. [His Lordship then read the cross-examination of Pratt, the bill of 5001, drawn by Palmer on Cook, and payable on the 2d of December, and also the evidence of Armshaw, who proved that on the 13th November Palmer was in a state of embarrassment, and that on the 20th he received from him two 501,-notes.] It is for you, gentlemen, to draw your own inference from this evidence. Having before the races been pressed for money, on the night of the Tuceday on which Cook died he has two 501,-notes in his possession. [His Lordship next read the evidence of Spilibury, who on the 22d of November received a 501,-



MR. THOMAS NUNNELEY (PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT THE LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.)

was sent back by Mr. Weatherby to Palmer and notice to produced, although it was sent back by Mr. Weatherby to Palmer. It is for you to draw what come to the originature was genuine. It is not produced! It is for you to draw what ever inference may suggest itself to you from this circumstance. We then come to the engagest of the respectively and the needed of the manner of the Messrs. Weatherby, was really signed by Cook or not, as, if not, is shows that Palmer was dealing with Cook's money and appropriating it to his own use. You, gentlemen, must consider all the evidence with regard to this part of the case. The check is not produced, although it was sent back by Mr. Weatherby to Palmer and notice to produce it has been given. If it had been produced! It is for you to draw whatever inference may suggest itself to you from this circumstance. We then come to the errest of Palmer. Now, the circumstance that Palmer remained in the neighbourhood after suspicion had arisen against him is of importance, and ought to be taken into consideration by you, although himay, perhaps, have done so thinking that from the care he had taken nothing could ever be discovered against him. It seems, however, the was imprisoned on civil process.

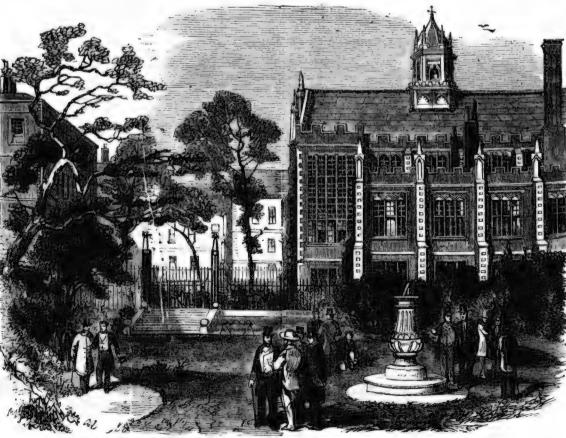


THE MODEL OF THE TALEOT ARMS AND PALMER'S HOUSE AT RUGELEY.

jury rendered him amon. The criminal charge. Besides the deep purporting to be signed by Coak the prisoner also had a session a document purport, a that certain bills had been accepted by him for Cook, but neither that document nor any such bills have been found, nor were they produced when called for. With regard to the statement that Field was at Regard I know not how it is constituted in the present investigat. If Field was employed to inquinto the health of Walter Palm rat the time the insurance we effected on his life, and into the circumstances of his death, I know not what he can have to do with the question you are to determine. And now begins the cricumser, and now begins the cricumser, and the evidence of Ishmael Fisher, observing in the course of it that one of the most mysterious circumstances in the case was, that after Cook had stated his suspicion as to Palmer having put something in hes brandy he remained constantiy in Palmer's company; he appeared to have entire confidence in Palmer, and during the few remaining days of his life he sent for Palmer and during the few remaining days of his life he sent for Palmer whenever he was in distributed to the circumstance of Palmer to a very great earlier. very great extent. His Lordship



EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSES BEING PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFENCE.



TRIAL-THE JURY TAKING EXERCISE IN THE GAMDEN OF THE INIDULE TEMPLE



A GROUP OF NOTABILITIES ON THE BENCH AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, DURING PALMER'S TRIAL.

also directed the attention of the jury to the circumstance of the 7001. which Cook had intrusted to the care of Fisher having been returned to him on the morning of the day on which he went with Palmer to Rugeley. His Lordship then read Fisher's statement that he had been in the habit of settling Cook's account.] And now, he continued, comes the very important letter of the 16th of November. In the letter of the 16th of November Cook says—"It is of great importance, both to Mr. Palmer and myself, that a sum of 5001, should be paid to Mr. Pratt, of 5 Queenstreet, Mayfair, to-morrow, without fail. 3001, has been sent up to-night, and if you will be kind enough to pay the other 2001, to-morrow, on the receipt of this, you will greatly oblige me, and I will give it to you on Monday at Tattersall's."

Now, the signature to this letter is undoubtedly genuine, and it shows,

on the receipt of this, you will greatly oblige me, and I will give it to you on Monday at Tattersall's."

Now, the signature to this letter is undoubtedly genuine, and it shows, first, that Cook at that time intended to be in London on the Monday, and, secondly, that he desired an advance of 200l, to pay Pratt. How he came to alter his intention as to going to London, and how Herring came to be employed for him instead of Fisher, you must infer for yourselves. But if he authorised the employment of Herring in order to prevent Fisher from reimbursing himself, he was a party to a fraud. You must infer whether he did so or not. [His Lordship then read the remainder of Fisher's evidence, and also the evidence of Mr. Jones, the law stationer, of Gibson, and of Mrs. Brook.] This, he said, ends the history of Cook's illness at Shrewsbury. Taken by itself it amounts to very little, but in connection with what follows it deserves your serious ronsideration. Then with regard to what took place at the Talbot Arms, at Rugeley, where Cook lodged, you have a most important witness—Elizabeth Mills. It has been suggested, continued the learned Judge, by the connsel for the defence, that Elizabeth Mills may have been bribed by Mr. 3 stevens to give evidence pre udicial to the oprisoner; but, in

justice both to Mr. Stevens and to Elizabeth Mills, I am bound to declare that not one fact has been adduced to warrant us in believing that there is the slightest foundation for any such statement. As regards the manner in which Palmer was dressed when he ran over from his own house to the Talbot Arms on the night of Cook's death, there is, no doubt, a difference between the testimony of Elizabeth Mills and that of her fellow-servant, Lavinia Barnes, the former asserting that he wore a plaid dressing-gown, and the latter a black coat; but it is for you to decide whether the point is of sufficient significance to justify a suspicion dishonourable to the veracity of either witness. It has been asserted also that there are certain discrepancies between the evidence given by Elizabeth Mills before the coroner and that which she gave in your presence. That you may the more accurately estimate the importance of those differences it is competent for the prisoner's counsel to require that the depositions shall be read. What say you, brother Shee?

Mr. Serjeant Shee. —With your Lordship's permission, we desire to have them read.

have them read.

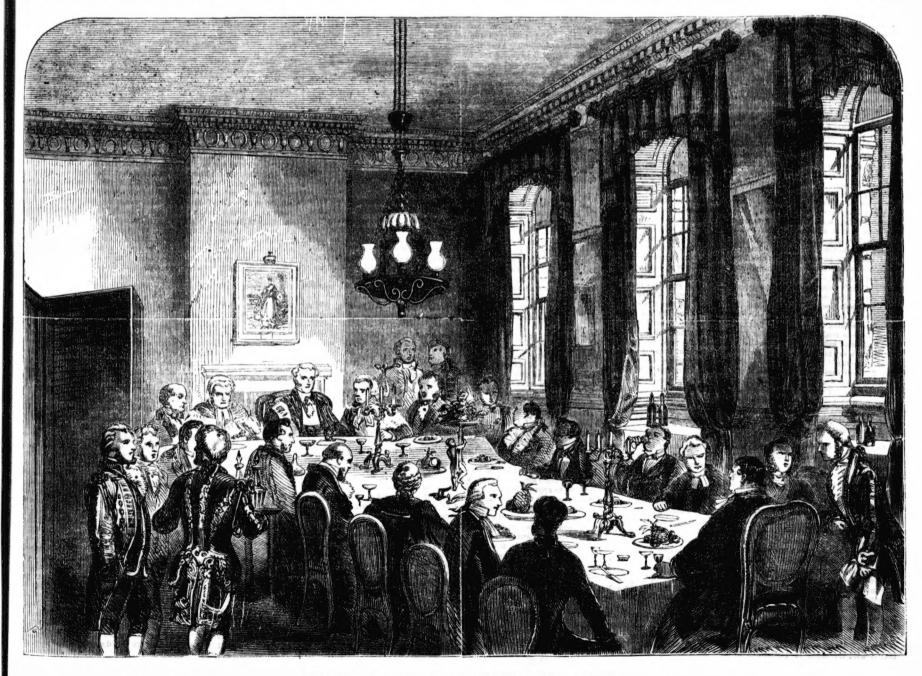
Lord CAMPBELL.-Then let them be read by all means

The Clerk of Arraigns then read the depositions of Elizabeth Mills, as

The Clerk of Arraigns then read the depositions of Elizabeth Mills, as taken before the coroner.

Lord Campell.—You have now heard the depositions read, and you will decide for yourselves whether her statements before the coroner are not substantially the same as those which she made before you in the course of her examination. Her own explanation of her omission to state before the coroner that she was sick after partaking of the broth prepared for Cook is that she was not asked the question; but that she was sick the evidence of another witness goes distinctly to prove, and it is for you to say whether, corroborated as it thus is, the testimony of Elizabeth Mills is worthy of being believed, and, if so, what inference should be

drawn from it. The next witnesses are Mr. James Gardner, attorney, of Rugeley, and Lavinia Barnes, fellow-servant of Elizabeth Mills at the Talbot Arms Inn. [The learned Judge, having read his notes of the evidence of the witnesses in question, observed the testimony of Lavinia Barnes corroborates that of Mills as to the latter having been seized with illness immediately after she had taken two spoonfuls of the broth.] There is some little difference of evidence as to the exact time when Palmer was seen at Rugeley on the Monday night after his return from London, but you have before you the statements of all the witnesses, and you will decide whether the point is one of essential importance. [The learned Judge then read over without comment his notes of the evidence given by the witnesses Anne Rowley and Sarah Bond, and then proceeded to recapitulate the facts deposed to by Mr. Jones, surgeon of Lutterworth.] Your attention, he observed, has been very properly directed to the letter written by the prisoner on the Sunday evening to Mr. Jones, summoning the latter to the sick bed of his friend Cook. The learned counsel for the defence interprets that document in a sense highly favourable to the the latter to the sick bed of his friend Cook. The learned counsel for the defence interprets that document in a sense highly favourable to the prisoner, and contends that the fact of his having insured the presence of such a witness is conclusive evidence of the prisoner's innocence. You will say whether you think that it is fairly susceptible of such a construction. It is important, however, to consider at what period of Cook's illness Jones was sent for, and in what a condition he was when Jones arrived. Palmer's assertion in his letter to Jones was that Cook had been suffering from diarrhoa, but of this statement we have not the slightest corroboration in the evidence. When Jones, looking at Cook's tougue, observed that it was not the tongue of a bilious attack, Palmer's reply was, "You should have seen it before." What reason could Palmer have had fook's having suffered from such, an illness? It is a matter for Tyour having suffered from such, an illness? It is a matter for Tyour



consideration. [After observing that the evidence of Dr. Savage went to show that down to the hour of the Shrewbury races and the tack on the Wednesday night, Cook was in perhaps better health than he had enjoyed for a long time, the learned Judge called the tack of the Jury to the evidence of Chariers Newton, who Monday furnished three grains of size hope of Mr. Hawkins on the Judge, I sharp read the cridence of the witness and his deposition before the coroner, his Lordship said, —This is the evidence of Newton, a most important witness. It certainly make the did not mention the furnishing of the strychnia to Palmer on the Monday night before the coroner; he did not mention it until the Tuesday morning, when he was coming up to London. That certainly rost in the morning when he was coming up to London. That certainly rost in the did not mention the unit that Tuesday is the said level. It is not make the said ways to be borne in mind, there is no contradiction of anything which he as said here. Well, then, you are to consider what is the probability of his inventing this wiched lie—a most important lie, if his the. He had not like with owner the prisoner at the bare is the an ever quarter than the prisoner at the bare of the said was the prisoner at the bare of the said was the prisoner at the bare of the said was the prisoner at the are vidence is elosely connected with that of Newton. This writens was not cross-tasmined as to the venezity of his testimony, nor is be contradicted in any way. It is not denied that on this Tuesday morning the prisoner at the bare of the samples of the prisoner on the Monday night before the symptoms of cardenia. Charles the prisoner on the Monday night before the symptoms of cardenia of the prisoner on the Monday night before the symptoms of cardenia of the prisoner on the Monday night before the symptoms of cardenia of the prisoner on the Monday night leaves the symptoms of cardenia of the prisoner of the symptoms of cardenia of the prisoner of the symptoms of cardenia of the

There can be no question that this was a highly improper letter for the prisoner to write; and, speaking as the chief coroner of England, I have no hesitation in saying, that it was not oreditable in Mr. Ward to receive such a letter without a public condemnation of its having been written. You will say, Gentlemen, whether the conduct of the prisoner in that respect—suggesting to the coroner the verdict which he should obtain from the jury—is consistent with innocence. [Referring then to the medical book which had been found in the prisoner's house, and in which the following passage occurred in the prisoner's handwriting:—"Strychnia kills by causing tetanic fixing of the respiratory muscles;" and remarking that this was a book which was in the possession of the prisoner seven years ago, when he was a student, his Lordship said there was nothing in it which ought to weigh for a moment against the prisoner at the bar. His Lordship next called the particular attention of the jury to the statement in the evidence of Bates, that the prisoner had told him not to tetany one see him deliver the letter to Ward.] The next witness [he continued] is Dr. Curling, and now, Gentlemen, you will be called upon to come to some conclusion with regard to the evidence of the scientific men. You will have to say how far those symptoms and those appearances are to be accounted for by natural disease, and how far they are the symptoms and appearances produced by strychnine. It will be a question of great importance whether, in your judgment, they correspond with natural, that is with traumatic or idiopathic tetanus, or with any other disease

whatever. [His lordship read the evidence of Dr. Curling and Dr. Bamford, observing with regard to the pills made up by Dr. Bamford that the prisoner certainly had an opportunity of changing them if he pleased; that circumstance deserved their serious consideration. There was not, he remarked, the slightest reason to impute any bad faith to Dr. Bamford, but it was allowed on all hands that the old man was mistaken in saying that the death was caused by apoplexy. The cross-examination of Dr. Todd was then read, and his Lordship pointed out that the case of strychnine seen by that witness bore a certain resemblance to Cook's attack on the Monday night.] The next witness, said his Lordship, is a gentleman of high reputation and unblemished honour, Sir B. Brodie, one of the most distinguished medical men of the present time. That distinguished man tells you, as his solemn opinion, that he never knew case in which the symptoms he had heard described arose from any disease. He is well acquainted with the various diseases which afflict the human frame, and he knows of no disease answering to the description of the symptoms which preceded Cook's death. If you agree with him in opinion, the inference is that Cook died from some cause other than disease. The learned Judge then read the evidence of Dr. Daniel, who agreed with Sir B. Brodie, and of Dr. Solly, who also thought that natural disease would not secount for death. [His lordship read the evidence of Dr. Curling and Dr. Bam-

tion of the symptoms which preceded Cook's death. If you agree with him in opinion, the inference is that Cook died from some cause other than disease. The learned Judge then read the evidence of Dr. Daniel, who agreed with Sir B. Brodie, and of Dr. Solly, who also thought that natural disease would not secount for death.

Evidence is next given of various cases of tetanus arising from strychnine. After reading the evidence in this portion of the case the learned Judge observed, It is beyond all controversy that strychnia was not discovered in the dead body of Cook, but it is important to bear in mind that the witness Morley declares that in cases where the quantity of strychnine administered had been the sminimus dose that will destroy life it is to be expected that the shemist should occasionally fail in detecting traces of the poisson after death. With regard to the possibility of the poisson being decomposed in the blood, that appears to be a vexed question among toxicologists. The great question for your consideration at this part of the inquiry is whether there may not be sases of death by strychnia in which, nevertheless, the strychnia has not—let the cause be what it may—been discovered is the dead body. I have now to sall your attention to the evidence of Dr. Taylor. There is here a most important question for your consideration. Great reliance is placed by the prisoner's counsel, and very naturally so, upon the fact that no trace of strychnine was detected in the stomach of Cook by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees, who alone analyzed it and experimented upon it. But, on the other hand, you must bear in mind that we have their own evidence to show that there may be and have been cases of death by strychnine in which the under skill of these two individuals has falled to detect the presence of the strychnine after death. Both Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees have stated upon their oaths, that in two esses where they knew death to have been occasioned by strychnine after death. Both Dr. Taylor the body was a not test of t studed the evidence on the part of the Crown. Having thus gone through all the evidence for the prosecution, his Lordship intimated that he should defer the remainder of his charge until the following day; and the court was therefore (at 8 o'clock) adjourned.

TWELFTH DAY-TUESDAY.

TWELFTH DAY—TUESDAY.

It being unmistakeably certain that this long protracted trial, so far as the judge's summing up was concerned, would terminate early in the day, the crowds of persons holding orders and anxious to obtain seats were more numerous than ever. Long before the judges entered every seat was filled. The prisoner preserved his wonted demeanour for a time, but as Lord Campbell disposed of case after case brought forward by the defence, and showed how each failed to tend in any respect to the prisoner's advantage, Palmer buried his face in his hands, and when he resumed his original position his countenance bore strong indications of the riolent emetions with which he was contending. He seemed to be labouring under the impression—an opinion indeed which was shared by every one in the Court—that the observations of the judge were producing a marked effect upon the jury and lessening every moment the chance of his acquittal. Strange as it may appear in the face of this statement, it is perfectly true that, as Palmer was atepping out of the dock on the midday adjournment of the Court, he dropped a note to Mr. Smith, his solicitor, stating that he felt perfectly certain of an acquittal.

The average of the proper daying the absence of the jury furned perhaps.

it van appear in the face of this statement, it is perfectly true that, as Palmer was stepping out of the dock on the midday adjournment of the Court, he dropped a note to Mr. Smith, his solicitor, stating that he felt perfectly certain of an acquittal.

The period of suspense during the absense of the jury formed perhaps the most solemn point of the proceedings. A throb of excitement sgitated the pulses of most of those present when a noise to the left of the dock indicated that the jury were about to return into Court. The prisoner eyed them narrowly. Whatever emotion may have disturbed his breast, those who regarded him with attention failed to discover it.

The Lord Chief Justice commenced by saying that at the adjournment of the case yesterday evening he concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and that, he conceived, was of the most serious nature. It appeared that in November the prisoner was almost overwhelmed by difficulties—large amounts were due by him, writs had been issued upon the forged bills, and he had no friend to look to. At this time Cook, by winning the race, won 10004, and the inference was, that the prisoner desired to appropriate this money to his own use, and that he committed the crime with that object. It was proved that he did obtain possession of the money on the Monday, and that he applied it to his own use. What effect the removal of Cook under such circumstances would have had upon him was for their consideration. In addition, to these facts he produced a fabricated document, representing that Cook was liable to a large amount of bills, and if he had survived, that fraud must have been discovered. With regard to the point whether the deceased died of natural disease, they had the evidence of Sir B. Brodie and other eminent men, who said that the symptoms were not those of any disease with which they were acquainted; and they also said that the symptoms entirely corresponded with those of death by strychnia. As to the poison not being discovered, he must inform them that the la

effects of the poison made their appearance, it was proved that the effect might be delayed by the mode in which the poison was administered, and other circumstances. This being the general outline of the serious case that had been established against the prisoner, they now had to consider was was the answer that was made on behalf of the prisoner to the evidence for was the answer that was made on behalf of the prisoner to these vidence in the prosecution. If they believed the witnesses, the prison plane is strychnia both on Monday and Tuesday, and he had given no practice in which that poison had been disposed of They mean alook at the conduct of the prisoner; to the removal of the betting-base look at the conduct of the prisoner; to the removal of the betting-base look at the conduct of the prisoner; to the removal of the betting-base of the prisoner; to the removal of the betting-base of the prisoner; to the stomach. They are found him tampering with the postmaster, and, worse still, with the cornor. These were all very serious considerations, and it was the province to decide what offect ought to be given to them. The rate for all the prisoners are the province to decide what offect ought to be given to them. The rate for all the prisoners are the many of the persons were men of high character still, with the regard to some of the other class of witnesses, he could not be expressing his opinion that they had not come forward for the prisoners of the them they are the prisoners of the truth and prisoners are the prisoners of the truth and prisoners of the truth as to the facts within their knowledge, but to obtain the evidence of Dr. Nunnelly, and called the attention of the jury to the opinion catpressed by him, that the symptoms spoken to in the case of Mr. Cook might have been produced by mental excitement and expound to wet and cold, acting upon a weak frame, and that these circumstates were very likely to have produced convulsions. He also referred to the evidence, but the prisoners of the prisoner also expressed an opinion that strychnia was not affected by decomposition, and that in all cases where strychnia was the cause of death the poison ought to be discovered in the body after death; and he ascribed the death to epilepsy, accompanied by tetanic complication. His lordship referred to the cross-examination of this witness, and to his admission that he had never known a case of death arising from epilepsy where the patient was conscious up to the moment of death. This gentleman certainly went to very great lengths in accounting for the death, and said that it might have arisen from epilepsy, from mental excitement, or from sensual excitement. The jury would judge of the value of this evidence, and their task would be to consider whether it was an answer to the testimony that had been given by the witnesses for the Crown. Another case of tetanus in a woman was then brought forward, but it appeared to him that this case was clearly one of traumatic tetanus, and even if they should consider it to be one of juiopathic tetanus, it was for them to say whether the course or the symptoms of the disorder resembled in the slightest degree those exhibited in the case of the deceased. The next witness was Dr. Richardson, and he expressed an opinion that the death of the deceased arose from a very rare disorder known by the name of angina pectoris. The witness expressed his opinion that death was the result of angina pectoris, but he at the same time admitted that if he had known so much of the nature of strychnia at the time the scase occurred as he did now, he should have felt it his duty to have subjected the contents of the stomach to strychnia, and he admitted also that the symptoms were quite analogous and consistent with the presence of strychnia. Upon the subject of the poison next being discovered in the body of the deceased after death, he would observe, that upon Dr. Wrightson being recalled he stated that in the case where a minimum dose of strychnia to destroy life had been administered, and death did and been administered, and death did not take place for a considerable time, the absorption of the poison would be more complete, and he should not expect to find it in the stomach. He would expect to find it in other

parts of the body, but the abserption would be more complete under such eircumstances, and the difficulty of finding the poison greater. Having disposed of the medical evidence, he would now proceed to the facts of the case. It had been stated that when Palmer was in London disposed of the medical evidence, he would not be case. It had been stated that when Palmer was in London he could not have got to Rugeley until past ten o'clock on Monday night, whereas it had been sworn that on the evening of that day, about nine o'clock, he obtained the poison at Rugeley. It was possible that some mistake might have been made as to the hour, he might have gone by the express train, or there might have been some intermediate way of reaching Rugeley by means of Lichfield or Birmingham. The Lord Chief Justice then read the svidence of a witness who had been called, who proved that Cook had not been ill for some time, and that he was in the habit of hunting and playing at cricket, a fact which was well was in the habit of hunting and playing at cricket, a fact which was well the consideration of the jury. He then read the evidence of Myatt, ras present with Palmer and Cook at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, was in the habit of hunting and playing at ericket, a fact which was well worth the consideration of the jury. He then read the evidence of Myatt, who was present with Palmer and Cook at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, on the Wednesday evening, and who stated that he was in the room when the brandy and water was ordered. He stated, that during the whole of that night he was by Palmer's side, and that he never once left the room until he went to bed, when he went to the same bed-room with him, and that Palmer never left the room during the night. This witness also said that Palmer was sick on the way from Stafford to Rugeley, and that he was unable to account for it, unless it was the water that they had drank at the Raven; and it was remarked that a great number of persons were ill at the Shrewsbury races. He denied that any observations had been made by Cook as to the burning of his throat at Shrewsbury on the day of the alleged occurrence at the Raven. In reference to this avidence, his lordship said it was completely at variance with that given by the other witnesses. The evidence of John Sargent was next read, who spoke to the illness of Cook in consequence of the soreness of his throat. From his evidence the jury would judge whether Cook was in that bad state of health as stated by other witnesses. The next evidence, his Lordship said, was most important; it was that of Jeremiah Smith, who was with Palmer and Cook at Rugeley, and who dined with them on their return from Shrewsbury races. He detailed the transactions from the time of the arrival from Shrewsbury, and read in extense his evidence and cross-examination. His attention, said his Lordship, was called to a decement, and having looked at it, he thought at first that it was not his signature to it, but afterwards thought it was something like it, and eventually said it was not his handwriting. He said that another signature of Smith as an attesting witness to the assignment of the policy of 13,0001. on the life assurance of Walter Palmer to the prisone writing, and which he admitted he had received from the prisoner at the bar. Indeed, it appeared that he had received 5t, upon it, and it would be for the jury to say what credit they could attach to the testimony of a man who had been engaged in such a fraudulent transaction. They had now the whole of the evidence before them, and it would be for them to say what opinion it left upon their minds. They would take the ease into their consideration, and especially those facts as to the purchase of the poison and the offer of 10t. to the post-boy to overturn the fly containing the jars. Those circumstances were not at all explained, but they were not to rely upon suspicions, and if there was any reasonable amount of doubt upon their minds they were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. If they considered that the symptoms of Cook were consistent with death by strychnia, then they would go on to consider if Cook's death was produced by strychnia, and if they were satisfied upon that point, then it would be for them to say if that poison was administered by the hand of the prisoner. The whole case was now in their hands, and they were called upon to discharge their duty.

Serjeant Sher objected to the question which his Lordship had pu

Serjeant Smru objected to the question which his Lordship had pu Serjeant Smrm objected to the question which his Lordship had put the jury. He submitted that the question, whether the symptoms of Cook's death were consistent with death by strychnine, was a wrong question, unless coupled with the word, and inconsistent with death from natural causes, and that the question should then be whether the medical evidence established beyond all reasonable doubt that the death of Cook was attributable to strychnine.

Baron Alderson—That is the question that has been put.

After some further remarks from Mr. Serjeant Shee,

Lord Campbell told the jury that not only must they be satisfied that the symptoms described agreed with the supposition that deceased died from strychnia, but that it was administered by the prisoner.

It was then 20 minutes past 2, and the jury retired, and having been

It was then 20 minutes past 2, and the jury retired, and having been absent until 25 minutes to 4, returned into court.

osent until 20 minutes to 4, returned into court.
The prisoner, who had retired below, was then brought up, and again laced at the bar. He seemed perfectly calm.
The jury having answered to their names,
Mr. Straight put the usual question—Are you agreed in your verdict;
o you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The foreman said, in a firm tone of voice, we fin th prisoner

The crier of the Court (Harker) then made the usual proclamation, mmanding silence to be kept whilst the sentence of death was being

Their Lordships having put on their black caps.

Lord CAMPBELL, in a voice that at times was scarcely audible, said—William Palmer, you have, after a long and impartial trial, by a jury of your own countrymen, been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder, William Palmer, you have, after a long and impartial trial, by a jury of your own countrymen, been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and with that verdict my learned brothers, who have watched the trial with the utmost anxiety throughout, and myself, entirely agree. A case like this is attended with such circumstances that it is doubtful whether this is your first crime or not—that is known only to God and yourself. There can be no doubt that you were, from long experience, intimate and familiar with the means of death. For this offence you must prepare to die. You must not look for or expect any mercy in this world, but by prayer seek to obtain it from another tribunal. You have, at your own request, and by an act of Parliament passed on purpose, been tried at this Court, and this Court has the power to order you to be executed either at the place of execution pertaining to this gaol, or remove you to the county where your crime was committed. We think, for the sake of public example, that it ought to take place in the county of Stafford, and I hope that the terribie example will deter others from such atrocious crimes, and show that whatever art, caution, or experience is exercised to prevent the discovery of such crimes, and that however secret or destructive such poisons may be, it is ordained by Providence, for the safety of its creatures, that there should be means of detecting those using them. I again implore of you to prepare for the awful change which you are about to undergo. I do not wish to harrow your feelings by entering into the details of this horrid case, but shall content myself with passing upon you the sentence of death, and that is that you be taken from where you are now standing to the gaol of Newgate, and from theree to the from where you are now standing to the gaol of Newgate, and from thence conveyed in custody to the gaol of Stafford, and from thence to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul, and that after death your body be buried within the precincts of the gaol from whence you were taken.

were taken.

The prisoner heard the sentence perfectly unmoved. At one time he drew himself up as if about to make some remark, but did not attempt to speak. He stood quite calm during the passing of the sentence, and when his lordship had concluded, turned round and walked from the dock in the same way he has done during the trial.

The Court was densely crowded, and hundreds who had tickets could not gain admission, while outside there was above a thousand people waiting to hear the result of this most remarkable trial.

able

Before the Court broke up, Lord Campbell, in the warmest terms, thanked the jury, and also the under-sheriffs, for their exertions in preserving the order which had been maiatained throughout.

PALMER THE NIGHT BEFORE THE VERDICT.

PALMER THE NIGHT. BEFORE THE VERDICT.

EXTRAORDINARY as it may appear, after the first day's summing up of Lord Campbell, so clearly against him, and with a full conviction of its terrible importance and effect, the spirit of William Palmer remained unaffected, and his courage as undaunted as before.

He showed no wincing or faltering in his bearing, and met his brother George, and his solicitor, Mr. John Smith, of Birmingham (not Jeremiah Smith, of Rugeley), with the same firmness and unblenched look. To his brother, who was visibly affected and shed tears on seeing him, William Palmer spoke cheeringly, and said, "Don't take on, George! there is a God above us that will stand between me and harm. I am innocent of the crime imputed to me. Let that be a consolation to you, my mother, and my boy. Act upon my word: I have never deceived you yet; and, however guilty I have been in other things, to destroy life has never entered my head."

He then tapped his brother on the shoulder, and went on—"May you sleep as sound as I do. I have had a good tea, with half a pound of steak. May you have as good a night's rest as I shall. Tell my mother and my boy that Newton and Mills are false, and that I fear the grave as little as my bed."

With that he shook hands with both. He then entered into a desul-

little as my bed."

With that he shook hands with both. He then entered into a desultory conversation, inquiring how his boy was, saying—"Tell Willy his father has had many troubles, but the least of all has been the accusation of murder against him."

He afterwards said, "Good night! God bless you! May your mind be as easy as mine is now. Don't feel low. Jerry Smith's evidence was very bad. It has left the case just where it was, and leaves Newton's evidence only open to the suspicion that attended it before Jerry came."

then exchanged a few words of parting as he bade his brother and solieitor goodbye, to all appearance himself the least concerned of the party.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE PALMER TRIAL

THE PRISONER'S PASSAGE FROM NEWGATE TO THE COURT.

THE PRISONER'S PASSAGE FROM NEWGATE TO THE COURT.

In the course of a trial of such absorbing interest as the present, there occur many curious details, which, in the eagerness to become acquainted with the final result, are entirely overlooked. That the prisoner is before the court for so many hours we know, but of the mode of his advent and departure from the jail to the court, and from the court to the jail, the public are entirely ignorant. They see the jurymen sworn, they see them leave the box in the evening, and the next morning they find them there again; but what becomes of them in the meanwhile, few have the curiosity to inquire.

n; but what becomes of the hour incidents, perhaps the one which pos-mong these various extraneous incidents, perhaps the one which pos-mong these various extraneous incidents, perhaps the one which pos-Among these various extraneous incidents, perhaps the one which possesses the most striking interest is the short journey performed by the prisoner from his cell within the walls of Newgate, to the dock at the Central Criminal Court, on the morning of his trial. Accompanied by the Governor of the jail, and one or more officers of the prison, he passed through the prison court-yard, over the very ground where are deposited the bones of many unhappy wretches, who, like himself, were arraigned for murder; and, like himself, hoped to the last that they would never have to share so shameful a grave. On leaving this dreadful piece of ground, the prisoner was conveyed through a long vaulted passage, shut off with iron doors, into a cell; and here he was detained (as is usual in such cases) till the time arrived for him to ascend the staircase leading into the dock, at the time the trial commenced. When the court adjourned for refreshment, the prisoner was taken back to the waiting cell, where (with what feelings we cannot guess) he partook of a a solitary meal. Whenever the trial is not concluded on the same day that it begins (as in Palmer's case), the prisoner returns to his cell over the burying ground again.

THE JURY—THEIR DAILY ROUTINE.

THE JURY-THEIR DAILY ROUTINE.

Refreshments for the jury were provided daily by the sheriffs, in the retiring room; and, after the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes, the court resumed its sittings again. After the termination of each day's proceedings, the jury retired in charge of the officers of the court (who were sworn not to allow any one to converse with any of them) to the London Coffee House, where dinner was provided. When they decided to retire for the night, they were shown into one large room, containing a bed for each person—jury and officers, who are never separated till the trial concludes. In the morning, a "dresser" is called to discharge the duties of valet de chambre; and when the toilet of the impartial twelve is finished, they are commonly allowed to go and take a walk in the court-yard, still under surveillance. And so it is continued every day so long as the trial may last. During the Sunday, the jury attended divine service in the Chapel of Newgate, and afterwards they went on an excursion some few miles out of town; returning in the evening to the London Coffee House, attended by their warders as before.

THE JURY IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS

THE JURY IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.

From the time when the old factions of York and Lancaster plucked the innocent insignia of their fierce rivalries in the Temple Gardens, down to the time when the boy Lamb made envious the uninitiated by his familiarity with the secrets of the fountain, the Temple precincts have been haunted with interest. Undoubtedly, the remance of this interest little increases with the increase of incident—though we do think that the Ruth Pineh of modern times (in whom we believe as a fact) conferred upon that same fountain as much of romance as the knights of old on the roses—red or white—that grow in the gardens. But the association lately conferred upon them is one the memory of which we would let die very willingly indeed. Palmer and poisoning! we are very sorry they were ever introduced into the Temple Gardens; but as, on the other hand, it was at least most inexpedient to let the jury die, we must be glad, we suppose, that there existed such a retreat for them, in which to gather a little refreshing for their weary nerves. There, in the reserved garden of the Middle Temple, they walked alone, of a morning (weather permitting), tasting a little of the outer world, and (what was much more important considering the asphyxiation of their lot), a little sweet good air, and calm.

THE SHERIFFS' DINNERS.

EVERY day during the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, after the business of the day is concluded, the Sheriffs give a dinner to the Judges, the Recorder, such of the Aldermen who happen to have been present on the bench, and some few of the more distinguished Counsel and other visitors. Mr. Timbs, in his "Curiositics of London," tells us that at these dinners "marrow puddings and rump steaks are invariably provided." Also that "two dinners, exact duplicates, are served every day at three and five o'clock; the judges," he goes on to say, "relieve each other, but aldermen have eaten both dinners, and a chaplain who invariably presided at the lower end of the table thus ate two dinners a-day for ten years."

ably presided at the lower end of the table thus are two dinners a-day for ten years."

There is, however, more humour than truth in his account. Marrow puddings are no longer provided, the duplicate dinner has long since gone out of fashion, consequently such aldermen as have a capacity for a double meal cannot indulge both appetites at the Sheriffs' dinner-table.

At these dinners the conversation naturally turns more or less upon the proceedings of the day; and at one of them, given the third or fourth day of the Palmer trial, the Ordinary mentioned that, at the suggestion of the Sheriffs, he had visited Palmer that morning, and mentioned to him that he thought the case was going very much against him, and that his life was in peril. Palmer merely replied that he thought differently, that everything was going very favourably, and that so far as his conscience was concerned, that was at perfect rest. The barristers present at the dinner thought him already a dead man, an opinion in which Mr. Baron Alderson no coubt coincided, but his lips were of course sealed with reference to the matter,

DP. TAYLOR'S EVIDENCE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES

SIR,—It is very painful to me to have to write anything during so important a trial as that of "The Queen s. Palmer," which may appear to be a comment upon the evidence; but I feel it due to my character, as a literary man, immediately to contradict an assertion made by Dr. Taylor in the course of his testimony this day—viz., that a Mr. Mayhew obtained from him a statement concerning the alleged Rugeley poisonings in a surruptitious manner.

from him a statement concerning the alleged Rugeley poisonings in a surruptitious manner.

The Mr. Mayhew alluded to was myself, although, by mistake, the Christian name of my brother was used; but, so far from Dr. Taylor's assertion being generally true, I beg to say, in contradiction to it—

1. That the letter of introduction which I took to that gentleman stated the purport of my visit, and requested him to place at my disposal all that he felt at liberty to communicate, "more than which," added the writer of the letter, "I would not ask you to state, nor would Mr. Mayhew wish to ascertain."

2. That at the end of my interview with Dr. Taylor, I asked his per-ission to publish what he had stated to me, and was told that he had no bjection, provided he saw a proof. The interview took place in the pre-mee of Mr. Sutherland Edwards, whose corroboration I subjoin.

3. That I have by me a letter from Dr. Taylor, dated Jan. 30, 1856, in which he writes, "I have no objection to the publication of the substance of our conversation the other exeming, in so far as it relates to the correction of certain statements made in the newspapers regarding secret poisoning, and the number of cases which have fallen under my notice."

soning, and the number of cases which have fallen under my notice."

4. That I called on Dr. Taylor with the printed proof, containing the substance of his conversation with me, and I have such proof still in my possession, with the corrections in his own handwriting; and I may add, that not a line, but what was sanctioned by him, ever appeared in the "Illustrated Times." I would in charity conclude that Dr. Taylor was so confused by his long and rigid cross-examination this morning, that he was not exactly aware of the serious charge conveyed in his words; and it is but due to my own reputation and character as a journalist to add, that, though in the course of my investigations into the condition of certain classes of London society, I have, within the last few years, received some hundreds of statements from all ranks of people, this is the first imputation that has ever been made of my having obtained any information in a dishonourable and surreptitious manner.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

15, Percy Street, May 19, 1856.

P.S.—I would add, that my connection with the "Illustrated Times" was limited merely to an inquiry into the extent of poisoning with a view to defraud the insurance offices.

My DEAR SIR,—I perfectly remember what took place between Dr. Taylor and yourself when we called upon him. After you had presented Professor Faraday's letter, you informed Dr. Taylor that you were anxious to publish, in the "Illustrated Times," the substance of anyinformation he might give on the subject of secret poisoning. Dr. Taylor at once gave his consent to your doing so, on condition of your sending him a proof of the article before it appeared.

On leaving Dr. Taylor's, I made notes of the principal points in his conversation, and the next morning at your request, wrote the article founded upon them. I remember your taking a proof of the article to Dr. Taylor's, and I also remember seeing the proof when you brought it back, with the alterations made by Dr. Taylor himself.

As the journal was on the point of going to press, and the alterations had necessarily to be made in great haste, you sent particular directions to the printer to be very careful in making all the corrections marked by Dr. Taylor. I saw a corrected proof or "revise" of the article in question before the paper went to press, and satisfied myself that all Dr. Taylor's alterations had been attended to.

Taylor's alterations had been attended to.

I must not forget to add that a large portion of the article was (as you are aware) published, not only with Dr. Taylor's sanction, but at his suggestion, and even request, as he was anxious to correct statements which had been publicly made in reference to the impossibility of detecting the presence of certain poisons by chemical analysis. Dr. Taylor further offered to give us every information respecting his mode of conducting analyses, and invited us to be present at one which he expected to undertake before long. analyses, and invi-take before long.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

8, Duke Street, St. James's, May 19, 1856.

Henry Mayhew, Esq.

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